Rural Demography Update

2016

Ray Bollman

Table of Contents

- 3 14 Tables Population in rural and small town areas by metropolitan influenced zones by province, 1986-2016
- 15 87 Charts Population in rural and small town areas by province, 1966-2016
- 88 96 Charts Population in rural and small town areas by Metropolitan Influenced Zone by province, 1986-2016
- 97 134 Tables Population in rural and small town areas by province, 1996-2016
- 135 152 Tables: Population in Census rural areas and population centres by province, 1851-2016
- 153 198 Charts: Population in Census Rural Areas by province, 1851-2016

Tables:

Population levels and trends for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs); Census Agglomerations (CAs); Rural and Small Town (RST) areas; and Metropolitan Influences Zones within RST areas, Canada and Provinces / Territories, 1986 to 2016

Ray D. Bollman RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

"Rural and Small Town" refers to areas outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000+ and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000 - -99,999. Both include neighbouring municipalities where 50+% of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA)

References:

Statistics Canada. **(2016) Census Dictionary: 2016 Census of Population** (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm)

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2001) "Definitions of Rural." **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 3, No. 3 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. no. 21-006-XIE) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel/catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng).

For provincial detail, see:

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2002) **Definitions of Rural** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 61, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objld=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1).

Bollman, Ray D. and Heather A. Clemenson (2008)

Structure and Change in Canada's Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 90, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objld=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1).

Population distribution	by the Standar	d Statistical	Classification	and Prov	/ince / Te	erritory, 20	016			
	Larger u	rban centres ((LUCs)		Ru	ral and sm	all town	(RST) are	as	
	Census metropolitan areas	Census agglomerations	All larger urban centres (LUC)	Strong MIZ	Moderate MIZ	Weak MIZ	No MIZ	RST Territories	All rural and small town (RST) areas	All areas
				*** Total	population	n, 2016 ***				
Newfoundland and Labrador	205,955	70,405	276,360	36,172	121,079	60,285	25,820	n.a.	243,356	519,716
Prince Edward Island	0	85,912	85,912	25,323	30,395	460	817	n.a.	56,995	142,907
Nova Scotia	403,390	205,184	608,574	71,638	117,933	124,264	1,189	n.a.	315,024	923,598
New Brunswick	271,012	197,031	468,043	74,455	128,374	73,315	2,914	n.a.	279,058	747,101
Quebec	5,760,407	864,450	6,624,857	635,631	653,473	218,326	32,074	n.a.	1,539,504	8,164,361
Ontario	10,956,264	1,106,057	12,062,321	708,869	451,442	189,085	36,777	n.a.	1,386,173	13,448,494
Manitoba	778,489	131,111	909,600	86,189	127,464	129,490	25,622	n.a.	368,765	1,278,365
Saskatchewan	531,576	175,700	707,276	44,468	145,602	140,600	60,406	n.a.	391,076	1,098,352
Alberta	2,831,429	502,663	3,334,092	174,320	308,929	220,275	29,559	n.a.	733,083	4,067,175
British Columbia	3,206,601	901,527	4,108,128	136,640	227,912	151,751	23,624	n.a.	539,927	4,648,055
Yukon	0	28,225	28,225	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,649	7,649	35,874
Northwest Territories	0	19,569	19,569	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,217	22,217	41,786
Nunavut	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35,944	35,944	35,944
CANADA	24,945,123	4,287,834	29.232.957	1.993.705	2.312.603	1,307,851	238.802	65,810	5,918,771	35,151,728
	_ ,,, ,,,,,		ercent distribution							
Newfoundland and Labrador	40	14	53				5	n.a.	47	100
Prince Edward Island	0	60	60				<u>-</u>	n.a.	40	100
Nova Scotia	44	22	66	8			.	n.a.	34	100
New Brunswick	36	<u>26</u>	63	10	~~~~~~	~~~~	0	n.a.	37	100
Quebec	71	11	81	8			0	n.a.		100
Ontario	81	8	90	5			 0	n.a.	10	
Manitoba	61	10	71	7			2	n.a.	29	100
Saskatchewan	48	16	64	4	***************************************	**************	5	n.a.	36	100
Alberta	70	12	82	4			1	n.a.		100
British Columbia	69	19	88	3	8 5	3	<u>-</u> 1	n.a.	18 12	100
Yukon	0		79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	21	100
Northwest Territories	0	47	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53	53	100
Nunavut	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	100	100
CANADA	71	12	83	6	7	4	1	0	17	100
0711071271			distribution of p				hic class			100
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	2	1	2	5	5	11	n.a.	4	1
Prince Edward Island	0		0	1	1		0	n.a.		0
Nova Scotia	2			4			0	n.a.		3
New Brunswick		5	2	4			<u></u> 1	n.a.	5	
Quebec	23	20	23	32			13	n.a.	26	
Ontario	44	26	41	36	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		15	n.a.	23	38
Manitoba	3	3	3	4			11	n.a.		
Saskatchewan	2	4	2	2		*************	25	n.a.		3
Alberta	11	12	11	9			12	n.a.	12	12
British Columbia	13	21	14	7	10		10	n.a.	9	
Yukon	0	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	0	
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34	0	
Nunavut	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55	1	0
CANADA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Metro and non-metr	o popula	tion by pro	ovince / terr	itory, 20	16					
	Metro	Non-metro	Census		Rural	and sma	ll town	(RST) are	as	
	(CMA)	(non-CMA)	agglomerations	Strong MIZ	Moderate MIZ	Weak MIZ	No MIZ	RST Territories	All rural and small town (RST) areas	All areas
				*** Tot		ion, 2016 **	*	Tellitolies	town (NST) areas	ļ
Newfoundland and Labrador	205,955	313,761	70,405	36,172	121,079	60,285	25,820	n.a.	243,356	519,716
Prince Edward Island	200,000	142,907	85,912	25,323	30,395	460	817	n.a.	56,995	142,907
Nova Scotia	403.390	520,208	205,184	71,638	117.933	124,264	1,189	n.a.	315,024	923,598
New Brunswick	271,012	476,089	197,031	74,455	128,374	73,315	2,914	n.a.	279,058	747,101
Quebec	5,760,407	2.403.954	864,450	635,631	653,473	218,326	32,074	n.a.	1,539,504	8,164,361
Ontario	10,956,264	2,492,230	1,106,057	708,869	451,442	189,085	36,777	n.a.	1,386,173	13,448,494
Manitoba	778,489	499,876	131,111	86,189	127,464	129,490	25,622	n.a.	368,765	**********
Saskatchewan	531,576	566,776	175,700	44,468	145,602	140,600	60,406	n.a.	391,076	
Alberta	2,831,429	1,235,746	502,663	174,320	308,929	220,275	29,559	n.a.	733,083	
British Columbia	3,206,601	1,441,454	901,527	136,640	227,912	151,751	23,624	n.a.	539,927	4,648,055
Yukon	0	35,874	28,225	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,649	7,649	
Northwest Territories	0	41,786	19,569	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,217	22,217	41,786
Nunavut	0	35,944	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35,944	35,944	35,944
	04.045.400		4 007 004							
CANADA	24,945,123	10,206,605	4,287,834 ** Percent distrib			1,307,851		65,810	5,918,771	35,151,728
Newfoundland and Labrador	40	60	14	7	23	12	5		47	100
Prince Edward Island	0	100	60	18	21	0	1		40	
Nova Scotia	44	56	22	8	13	13		n.a.	34	
New Brunswick	36	64	26	10	15. 17	10		~~~~~~~~~	37	100
Quebec	71	29	11	8	8	3	0	n.a.	<u></u> 19	***************************************
Ontario	81	19	8	5	3	1	0	n.a.	10	
Manitoba	61	39	10	7	10		2	n.a.	29	*************
Saskatchewan	48	52	16	4	13	13	5		36	*
Alberta	70	30	12	4	8	5	<u>9</u> . 1	n.a.	18	
British Columbia	69	31	19	3	5	3	<u>-</u> 1	n.a.	12	
Yukon	0	100	79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	21	100
Northwest Territories		100	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53	53	************
Nunavut		100	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	100	***************************************

CANADA	71	29	12	6	7	4	1	0		100
		*** Perc	ent distribution					s (column p	<u> </u>	
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	3	2	2	5	5	11	n.a.	4	1
Prince Edward Island	0	1	2	1	1	0	0		1	0
Nova Scotia	2	5	5	4	5	10	0		5	3
New Brunswick	1	5	5	4	6	6	1	n.a.	5	
Quebec	23	24	20	32	28	17	13	n.a.	26	
Ontario	44	24	26	36	20	14	15		23	
Manitoba	3	5	3	4	6	10	11	n.a.	6 7	4
Saskatchewan	2	6	4	2	6	11	25	n.a.		3
Alberta	11	12	12	9	13	17	12		12	12
British Columbia	13	14	21	7	10	12	10		9	13
Yukon	0	0	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12		*************
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55	1	0
CANADA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note that rural or non-metro population change is due to:

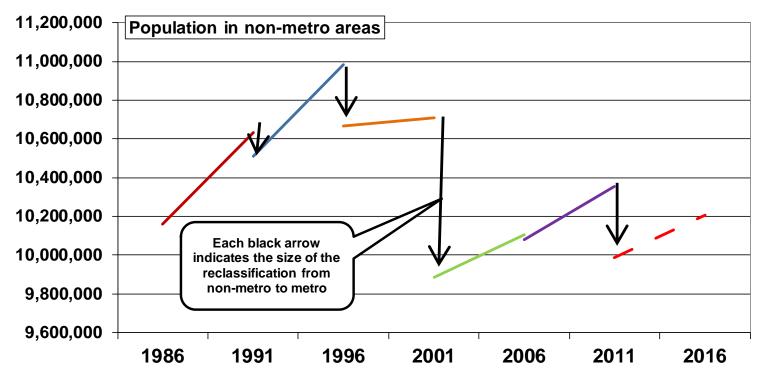
- a) Population change within a fixed or constant set of delineated boundaries; plus
- b) Reclassification due to rural areas becoming classified as urban - or nonmetro areas becoming classified as metro.

Thus, in Canada, in the chart below, the non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period and there were fewer non-metro residents in 2016 than in 1991.

The size of the population that has been reclassified in each period is shown in the following tables by comparing the population in period T using the delineation of period T compared to the population in period T using the delineation of period T+1. This chart is calculated using the data in the second last table provided below.

Canada's non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period (see slope of line)

(but reclassification (see black arrows) from non-metro to metro means there are fewer non-metro residents in 2016 than in 1991)



Population structure an	d chang	je by m	etropoli	tan influ	ienced z	one, Ca	anada, 1	986 to 2	2016																				
						Popu	lation								Pe	cent	distribu	utio	n of p	opu	lation				Pe	rcent	chan	ge	
	within 1991	houndaries	within 1996	houndaries	within 2001	houndaries	within 2006	houndaries	within 2011	houndaries	within 2016	houndaries	within 1	991	within 1		within 200						within 2016		1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
	WIGHT 1551	boundancs	WILLIAM 1550	bouridancs	WILLIAM ZOOT	boundancs	WILLIAM 2000	boundanes	Within 2011	boundancs	WIGHIN 2010	bouridancs	bounda	ries	bounda	ies	boundaries	s b							to	to	to	to	to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986 1	991	1991 1	996	1996 200	1 20	001 20	006 2	2006 20)11	2011 2016	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Larger urban centres (LUC)	19,258,780	21,067,214	21,140,156	22,449,855	22,654,692	23,839,086	24,084,698	25,631,557	25,670,405	27,434,965	27,638,782	29,232,957	76	77	77	78	79 7	79	80	81	81	82	83 83	9.4	6.2	5.2	6.4	6.9	5.8
. Census metropolitan areas	15,148,604	16,665,360	16,787,118	17,864,646	18,178,597	19,296,926	20,121,461	21,508,575	21,534,063	23,123,441	23,488,393	24,945,123	60	61	61	62	63 6	64	67	68	68	69	70 71	10.0	6.4	6.2	6.9	7.4	6.2
. Census agglomerations	4,110,176	4,401,854	4,353,038	4,585,209	4,476,095	4,542,160	3,963,237	4,122,982	4,136,342	4,311,524	4,150,389	4,287,834	16	16	16	16	16 1	15	13	13	13	13	12 12	7.1	5.3	1.5	4.0	4.2	3.3
Rural and small town (RST) areas	6,050,552	6,229,645	6,156,703	6,396,906	6,192,069	6,168,008	5,922,396	5,981,340	5,942,492	6,041,723	5,837,906	5,918,771	24	23	23	22	21 2	21	20	19	19	18	17 17	3.0	3.9	-0.4	1.0	1.7	1.4
. Strong MIZ	1,435,028	1,574,359	1,458,448	1,564,700	1,470,493	1,524,579	1,289,265	1,350,098	1,521,507	1,586,681	1,927,385	1,993,705	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	6 6	9.7	7.3	3.7	4.7	4.3	3.4
. Moderate MIZ	2,280,052	2,335,157	2,289,911	2,365,175	2,307,387	2,285,538	2,203,563	2,224,347	2,344,811	2,363,236	2,305,590	2,312,603	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7 7	2.4	3.3	-0.9	0.9	0.8	0.3
. Weak MIZ	1,952,122	1,951,974	2,041,871	2,078,342	2,027,488	1,969,211	2,077,950	2,049,199	1,807,499	1,819,118	1,316,099	1,307,851	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	4 4	0.0	1.8	-2.9	-1.4	0.6	-0.6
. No MIZ	334,560	315,813	316,281	332,604	330,616	333,847	296,785	297,984	208,963	210,685	226,829	238,802	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1	-5.6	5.2	1.0	0.4	0.8	5.3
. RST Territories	48,790	52,342	50,192	56,085	56,085	54,833	54,833	59,712	59,712	62,003	62,003	65,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	7.3	11.7	-2.2	8.9	3.8	6.1
Total			27,296,859	28,846,761	28,846,761	30,007,094	30,007,094	31,612,897	31,612,897	33,476,688	33,476,688	35,151,728	100	100	100	100	100 10	00	100	100	100 ′	100	100 100	7.9	5.7	4.0	5.4	5.9	5.0

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Aggiomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MIZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi/catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

The designation of MIZ for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, GeoSuite, 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92F0085XCB).

Population structure an	d chan	ge by	metro	politar	ninflue	nced z	one, N	lewfou	ındland	d and	Labrad	or, 19	86 to	201	6															
				Popu	lation										Pe	rcen	t distribu	ıtioı	າ of p	opul	ation					Pe	rcent	chan	ge	
	within bound		within		within bound		within		within bound		within		within bounda		within 1		within 200 boundaries		ithin 20 oundari		vithin 2 oounda		within 2 bounda		1986 to	1991 to	1996 to	2001 to	2006 to	2011 to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986				1996 200				006 2				1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Larger urban centres (LUC)	243,443	253,379	244,889	244,868	244,868	238,538	222,942	231,801	232,372	248,764	265,650	276,360	43	45	43	44	44 4	7	43	46	46	48	52	53	4.1	0.0	-2.6	4.0	7.1	4.0
. Census metropolitan areas	161,901	171,859	,	,	174,051 70,817	172,918	172,918	- , -	- , -	,	,	205,955	28	30	30	32	32 3	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	6.2	1.3 -3.0			8.8	4.6
. Census agglomerations Rural and small town (RST) areas	81,542 324,906	81,520 315,095	-,-	70,817 306,924	,	65,620 274,392	50,024 289,988	50,688 273,668	51,259 273,097	265,772	68,696 248,886	70,405 243,356	57	55	57	56	56 5	3 i3	57	54	54	52	48	47	-3.0	-5.1	_	_	-2.7	-2.2
. Strong MIZ . Moderate MIZ	19,955 144,022	-,	-,	19,947 140,672	19,947 140,596	17,804 125,213	24,360 97.361	24,307 90.938	, -	-,	35,926 124,762		4 25	3	4 26	4 25	4 25 2	3	5 10	5 18	5 23	5 21	7 24	7 23	-3.5 -4.3	-4.0 -6.5				
. Weak MIZ	127,765	126,456	122,833	119,012	118,960	107,024	124,489	117,468	106,938	106,301	60,823	60,285	22	22	22	22	22 2	21	24	23	21	21	12		-1.0	-3.1	-10.0	-5.6	-0.6	-0.9
. No MIZ . RST Territories	33,164 n.a.	31,540 n.a.	29,511 n.a.	27,293 n.a.	27,421 n.a.	24,351 n.a.	43,778 n.a.	40,955 n.a.	23,641 n.a.	22,306 n.a.	27,375 n.a.	25,820 n.a.	6 n.a.	6 n.a.	5 n.a.	5 n.a.	5 n.a. n.	5	9 n.a.	8 n.a.	5 n.a.	4 n.a.	5 n.a.	5 n.a	-4.9 n.a.	-7.5 n.a.				-5.7 n.a.
Total					551,792					514,536			100	100	100	100	100 10	00		100	100	100	100	100	0.0	-2.9			1.8	1.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2016.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Woderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottaw a: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE) (www.statean.ca/cip-bin/downpub/istpub.cg/?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

Population structure and cha	nge by	metrop	olitan ir	ıfluenc	ed zone	, Prince	e Edwa	rd Islan	d, 1986	to 2016	5																			
						Popul	lation								Pe	rcen	t distr	ibuti	on of p	оρι	ılation	1				Pe	rcent	chan	ge	
	within	1991	within	1996	within	2001	within	2006	within	2011	within	2016	within 1	1991	within '	1996	within 2	2001	within 20	006	within 2	2011	within 2	2016	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
	bound	aries	bound	aries	bound	aries	bound	laries	bound	aries	bound	aries	bounda	ries	bounda	aries	bounda	ries	boundar	ries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	to	to	to	to	to	to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986 1	1991	1991	1996	1996 2	2001	2001 2	006	2006 2	2011	2011	2016	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
																														——
Larger urban centres (LUC)	69,458	72,709	69,885	73,225	73,225	74,558	73,434	74,778	75,478	80,975	82,011	85,912	55	56	54	54	54	55	54	55	56	58	58	60	4.7	4.8	1.8	1.8	7.3	4.8
. Census metropolitan areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
. Census agglomerations	69,458	72,709	69,885	73,225	73,225	74,558	73,434	74,778	75,478	80,975	82,011	85,912	55	56	54	54	54	55	54	55	56	58	58	60	4.7	4.8	1.8	1.8	7.3	4.8
Rural and small town (RST) areas	57,188	57,056	59,880	61,332	61,332	60,736	61,860	61,073	60,373	59,229	58,193	56,995	45	44	46	46	46	45	46	45	44	42	42	40	-0.2	2.4	-1.0	-1.3	-1.9	-2.1
. Strong MIZ	15,378	15,624	17,902	18,966	18,966	18,989	16,580	16,584	23,044	23,079	25,412	25,323	12	12	14	14	14	14	12	12	17	16	18	18	1.6	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.4
. Moderate MIZ	28,753	28,501	29,227	29,713	29,713	29,371	34,787	34,236	31,722	30,785	31,429	30,395	23	22	23	22	22	22	26	25	23	22	22	21	-0.9	1.7	-1.2	-1.6	-3.0	-3.3
. Weak MIZ	12,177	12,120	11,940	11,925	11,925	11,690	9,550	9,290	4,817	4,621	458	460	10	9	9	9	9	9	7	7	4	3	0	0	-0.5	-0.1	-2.0	-2.7	-4.1	0.4
. No MIZ	880	811	811	728	728	686	943	963	790	744	894	817	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-7.8	-10.2	-5.8	2.1	-5.8	-8.6
. RST Territories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	126,646	129,765	129,765	134,557	134,557	135,294	135,294	135,851	135,851	140,204	140,204	142,907	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2.5	3.7	0.5	0.4	3.2	1.9

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Woderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MIZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.ca/cip-bin/down ppub/istpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

The designation of MIZ for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, GeoSuite, 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92F0085XCB).

Population structure an	d chan	ge by r	netrop	olitan iı	nfluenc	ed zon	e, Nov	a Scoti	a, 1986	to 201	6																			
				Popul	ation										P	erce	nt distr	ibuti	on of pop	oula	tion					Pe	rcent	chang	ge	
	within	1991	within	1996	within	2001	within	2006	within	2011	within	2016	within 1	991	within	1996	within 2	001	within 2000	ĵ۱	vithin 20)11	within 2	016	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
	bounda	aries	bound	laries	bound	aries	bound	aries	bound	aries	bound	aries	bounda	ries	bounda	aries	bounda	ries	boundaries	3 1	ooundari	es	bounda	ries	to	to	to	to	to	to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001 200	6 2	006 20	011	2011 2	2016	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Larger urban centres (LUC)	518,302	543,360	546,052	557,614	568,062	574,696	574,696	586,120	586,120	600,003	600,003	608,574	59	60	61	61	62	63	63 (64	64	65	65	66	4.8	2.1	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.4
. Census metropolitan areas	295,922	320,501	320,501	332,518	342,966	359,183	359,183	372,858	372,858	390,328	390,328	403,390	34	36	36	37	38	40	40	41	41	42	42	44	8.3	3.7	4.7	3.8	4.7	3.3
. Census agglomerations	222,380	222,859	225,551	225,096	225,096	215,513	215,513	213,262	213,262	209,675	209,675	205,184	25	25	25	25	25	24	24	23	23	23	23	22	0.2	-0.2	-4.3	-1.0	-1.7	-2.1
Rural and small town (RST) areas	354,874	356,582	353,890	351,668	341,220	333,311	333,311	327,342	327,342	321,724	321,724	315,024	41	40	39	39	38	37	37	36	36	35	35	34	0.5	-0.6	-2.3	-1.8	-1.7	-2.1
. Strong MIZ	27,859	29,143	28,370	29,777	21,172	22,209	22,209	22,808	26,343	27,191	72,418	71,638	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	8	4.6	5.0	4.9	2.7	3.2	-1.1
. Moderate MIZ	100,848	101,708	101,241	102,422	100,647	98,571	89,801	89,655	109,544	107,537	119,554	117,933	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	12	12	13	13	0.9	1.2	-2.1	-0.2	-1.8	-1.4
. Weak MIZ	221,413	221,070	219,618	214,691	214,691	207,881	217,366	211,049	190,349	185,736	128,667	124,264	25	25	24	24	24	23	24	23	21	20	14	13	-0.2	-2.2	-3.2	-2.9	-2.4	-3.4
. No MIZ	4,754	4,661	4,661	4,778	4,710	4,650	3,935	3,830	1,106	1,260	1,085	1,189	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2.0	2.5	-1.3	-2.7	13.9	9.6
. RST Territories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n.	a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	873,176	899,942	899,942	909,282	909,282	908,007	908,007	913,462	913,462	921,727	921,727	923,598	100	100	100	100	100	100	100 10	00	100	100	100	100	3.1	1.0	-0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2016

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MIZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpublistpub.cg/?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

Population structure an	d chan	ige by	/ metro	polita	an influ	ience	d zone	, New	Bruns	wick,	1986 t	o 201	6																
				Popu	lation										Pe	rcen	t distribu	ıtion	of pop	ulatio	on				Per	cent	chan	ge	
	within	nin 1991 within 1996 within 2001 within 2006 undaries boundaries boundaries boundaries							within	-	within	2016					within 200							1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
	bounda	aries	bound	laries	bound	aries	bound	daries	bound	laries	bound	laries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	boundarie	s bo	undaries	boun	daries	bounda	aries	to	to	to	to	to	to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996 200	1 20	01 2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Larger urban centres (LUC)	361,493	376,506	370,439	380,149	380,153	381,169	418,537	426,930	435,205	458,695	464,573	468,043	51	52	51	52	52 5	2	57 58	60	61	62	63	4.2	2.6	0.3	2.0	5.4	0.7
. Census metropolitan areas	121,265	124,981	125,838	125,705	125,705	122,678	241,356	248,813	248,813	266,405	268,344	271,012	17	17	17	17	17 1	7	33 34	34	35	36	36	3.1	-0.1	-2.4	3.1	7.1	1.0
. Census agglomerations	240,228	251,525	244,601	254,444	254,448	258,491	177,181	178,117	186,392	192,290	196,229	197,031	34	35	34	34	34 3	5	24 24	26	26	26	26	4.7	4.0	1.6	0.5	3.2	0.4
Rural and small town (RST) areas	347,949	347,394	353,461	357,984	357,980	348,329	310,961	303,067	294,792	292,476	286,598	279,058	49	48	49	48	48 4	8	43 42	40	39	38	37	-0.2	1.3	-2.7	-2.5	-0.8	-2.6
. Strong MIZ	56,365	57,220	50,342	51,353	51,349	50,527	35,540	36,547	45,470	45,189	75,921	74,455	8	8	7	7	7	7	5 5	6	6	10	10	1.5	2.0	-1.6	2.8	-0.6	-1.9
. Moderate MIZ	138,491	137,075	148,540	150,380	150,795	145,567	159,642	154,143	155,444	154,356	131,820	128,374	20	19	21	20	20 2	20	22 21	21	21	18	17	-1.0	1.2	-3.5	-3.4	-0.7	-2.6
. Weak MIZ	136,109	137,252	140,434	140,113	139,698	135,618	102,128	99,301	86,552	86,300	76,027	73,315	19	19	19	19	19 1	9	14 14	12	11	10	10	0.8	-0.2	-2.9	-2.8	-0.3	-3.6
. No MIZ	16,984	15,847	14,145	16,138	16,138	16,617	13,651	13,076	7,326	6,631	2,830	2,914	2	2	2	2	2	2	2 2	2 1	1	0	0	-6.7	14.1	3.0	-4.2	-9.5	3.0
. RST Territories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n.:	a. n	a. n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	709,442	723,900	723,900	738,133	738,133	729,498	729,498	729,997	729,997	751,171	751,171	747,101	100	100	100	100	100 10	0 1	00 100	100	100	100	100	2.0	2.0	-1.2	0.1	2.9	-0.5

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Shella Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottaw a: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.ca/cg/-bin/dow npub/listpub.cg/?catno-92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned strong NIZ for 1996.

The designation of MIZ for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, GeoSuite, 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92F0085XCB).

Population structure an	d chang	ge by r	netrop	olitan ir	ıfluence	ed zon	e, Queb	ec, 19	86 to 20	11																			
				Popu	lation										Per	cent	t distrib	utio	n of po	pulation	on				Per	cent	chan	ge	
	within	1991	within	1996	within	2001	within	2006	within	2011	within	2016	within	1991	within 1	1996	within 20	01 w	ithin 2006	within	2011	within 2	016	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
	bounda	aries	bound	laries	bound	aries	bound	aries	bound	aries	bound	aries	bound	aries	bounda	aries	boundarie	es bo	oundaries	bound	daries	bounda		to	to	to	to	to	to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996 20	01 2	001 200	6 2006	2011	2011 2	016	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
																		_											ш
Larger urban centres (LUC)	4,989,062	5,327,475	5,353,846	5,543,060	5,569,642	5,681,453	5,749,965	6,026,284	6,039,009	6,354,799	6,374,409	6,624,857	76	77	78	78	78	79	79 8	0 80	80	81	81	6.8	3.5	2.0	4.8	5.2	3.9
. Census metropolitan areas	4,142,154	1,436,174	4,519,426	4,693,265	4,695,387	4,812,931	4,867,695	5,115,169	5,133,968	5,415,881	5,532,091	5,760,407	63	64	66	66	66	67	67 6	8 68	69	70	71	7.1	3.8	2.5	5.1	5.5	4.1
. Census agglomerations	846,908	891,301	834,420	849,795	874,255	868,522	882,270	911,115	905,041	938,918	842,318	864,450	13	13	12	12	12	12	12 1	2 12	12	11	11	5.2	1.8	-0.7	3.3	3.7	2.6
Rural and small town (RST) areas	1,543,399	1,568,488	1,542,117	1,595,735	1,569,153	1,556,026	1,487,514	1,519,847	1,507,122	1,548,202	1,528,592	1,539,504	24	23	22	22	22	21	21 2	0 20	20	19	19	1.6	3.5	-0.8	2.2	2.7	0.7
. Strong MIZ	386,144	421,490	391,396	422,875	429,851	439,797	391,350	414,847	449,677	483,020	613,170	635,631	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5 6	6	8	8	9.2	8.0	2.3	6.0	7.4	3.7
. Moderate MIZ	792,868	789,707	785,081	802,485	800,113	789,980	706,610	717,967	735,703	742,836	661,529	653,473	12	11	11	11	11	11	10 1	0 10	9	8	8	-0.4	2.2	-1.3	1.6	1.0	-1.2
. Weak MIZ	309,253	304,230	313,032	315,625	292,140	279,400	352,791	349,980	297,319	297,344	222,988	218,326	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5 4	4	3	3	-1.6	0.8	-4.4	-0.8	0.0	-2.1
. No MIZ	55,134	53,061	52,608	54,750	47,049	46,849	36,763	37,053	24,423	25,002	30,905	32,074	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0 0	0	0	0	-3.8	4.1	-0.4	0.8	2.4	3.8
. RST Territories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n	.a. r	n.a. n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	6,532,461 6	6,895,963	6,895,963	7,138,795	7,138,795	7,237,479	7,237,479	7,546,131	7,546,131	7,903,001	7,903,001	8,164,361	100	100	100	100	100 1	00	100 10	0 100	100	100	100	5.6	3.5	1.4	4.3	4.7	3.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2016.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MIZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Shella Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/down ppub/listpub.cg/?catne=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

Population structure an	d chang	je by m	etropoli	tan influ	enced z	one, Or	ntario, 19	86 to 20	016																				
						Popu	lation								Per	cent	t distrib	utio	n of p	орι	ılation				Pe	rcent	char	ige	
	within 1991	boundaries	within 1996	boundaries	within 2001	boundaries	within 2006	boundaries	within 2011	boundaries	within 2016	boundaries	l .										within 2016 boundaries		1991 to	1996 to	2001 to	2006 to	2011 to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986	1991	1991 1	1996	1996 20	01 2	2001 20	006	2006 20	011	2011 2016	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Larger urban centres (LUC)	7,648,076	8,495,603	8,559,726	9,157,435	9,291,331	9,925,949	9,995,841	10,712,277	10,720,143	11,403,133	11,503,153	12,062,321	84	84	85	85	86	87	88	88	88	89	90 90	11.1	7.0	6.8	7.2	6.4	4.9
. Census metropolitan areas	6,333,439	7,073,420	7,100,762	7,639,013	7,804,030	8,403,738	8,901,673	9,584,840	9,591,529	10,270,006	10,408,279	10,956,264	70	70	70	71	73	74	78	79	79	80	81 81	11.7	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.1	5.3
. Census agglomerations	1,314,637	1,422,183	1,458,964	1,518,422	1,487,301	1,522,211	1,094,168	1,127,437	1,128,614	1,133,127	1,094,874	1,106,057	14	14	14	14	14	13	10	9	9	9	9 8	8.2	4.1	2.3	3.0	0.4	1.0
Rural and small town (RST) areas	1,453,618	1,589,282	1,525,159	1,596,138	1,462,242	1,484,097	1,414,205	1,448,005	1,440,139	1,448,688	1,348,668	1,386,173	16	16	15	15	14	13	12	12	12	11	10 10	9.3	4.7	1.5	2.4	0.6	2.8
. Strong MIZ	670,192	756,056	710,094	756,992	668,346	695,979	594,823	615,909	631,410	644,299	689,439	708,869	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	5 5	12.8	6.6	4.1	3.5	2.0	2.8
. Moderate MIZ	545,276	587,096	520,565	539,257	489,985	489,378	526,565	535,477	554,062	555,931	446,688	451,442	6	6	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	3 3	7.7	3.6	-0.1	1.7	0.3	1.1
. Weak MIZ	205,430	218,108	266,562	269,132	278,623	270,527	266,116	263,137	232,107	225,197	188,269	189,085	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1 '	6.2	1.0	-2.9	-1.1	-3.0	0.4
. No MIZ	32,720	28,022	27,938	30,757	25,288	28,213	26,701	33,482	22,560	23,261	24,272	36,777	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (-14.4	10.1	11.6	25.4	3.1	51.5
. RST Territories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n	.a.	n.a. ı	n.a.	n.a. r	n.a.	n.a. n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.										
Total	9,101,694	10,084,885	10,084,885	10,753,573	10,753,573	11,410,046	11,410,046	12,160,282	12,160,282	12,851,821	12,851,821	13,448,494	100	100	100	100	100 1	00	100	100	100	100	100 100	10.8	6.6	6.1	6.6	5.7	4.6

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MIZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/dow npub/listpub.cgi/catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

The designation of MIZ for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, GeoSuite, 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92F0085XCB).

						Popu	lation								Perce	ent di	stribut	ion of	popu	lation				Pe	ercent	chan	ge	
	within 1991	boundaries	within 1996	boundaries	within 2001 I	boundaries	within 2006	boundaries	within 2011	boundaries	within 2016 b	oundaries	within 19 boundari		within 1996 boundaries			within 2 bounds		within 20 boundar		within 2016 boundaries	1986 to	1991 to	1996 to	2001 to	2006 to	201 to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986 1	991	1991 199	6 199	6 2001	2001	2006	2006 2	011 2	2011 2016	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	201
Larger urban centres (LUC)	701,952	728,968	736,318	742,560	742,444	746,184	756,745	777,011	780,164	822,606	851,052	909,600	66	67	67 6	7 6	7 67	68	68	68	68	70 71	3.8	0.8	0.5	2.7	5.4	E
. Census metropolitan areas	625,304	652,354	660,450	667,209	667,093	671,274	676,594	694,668	694,668	730,018	730,018	778,489	59	60	60 6	0 6	0 60	60	60	60	60	60 61	4.3	1.0	0.6	2.7	5.1	6
. Census agglomerations	76,648	76,614	75,868	75,351	75,351	74,910	80,151	82,343	85,496	92,588	121,034	131,111	7	7	7	7	7 7	7	7	7	8	10 10	0.0	-0.7	-0.6	2.7	8.3	. 8
Rural and small town (RST) areas	361,064	362,974	355,624	371,338	371,454	373,399	362,838	371,390	368,237	385,662	357,216	368,765	34	33	33 3	3 3	3 33	32	32	32	32	30 29	0.5	4.4	0.5	2.4	4.7	3
. Strong MIZ	53,166	57,084	42,279	45,593	47,324	48,808	28,205	29,659	65,720	71,393	79,929	86,189	5	5	4	4	4 4	3	3	6	6	7 7	7.4	7.8	3.1	5.2	8.6	. 7
. Moderate MIZ	99,200	100,833	110,237	115,127	114,608	116,659	104,589	108,290	90,857	92,264	122,862	127,464	9	9	10 1	0 1	0 10	9	9	8	8	10 10	1.6	4.4	1.8	3.5	1.5	. 3
. Weak MIZ	172,254	169,953	167,254	171,105	169,348	167,188	194,614	198,964	179,344	187,345	127,993	129,490	16	16	15 1	5 1	5 15	17	17	16	16	11 10	-1.3	2.3	-1.3	2.2	4.5	- 1
. No MIZ	36,444	35,104	35,854	39,513	40,174	40,744	35,430	34,477	32,316	34,660	26,432	25,622	3	3	3	4	4 4	3	3	3	3	2 2	-3.7	10.2	1.4	-2.7	7.3	-3
. RST Territories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. ı	n.a.	n.a. n.a	a. n.a	a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.
Total	1,063,016	1,091,942	1,091,942	1,113,898	1,113,898	1,119,583	1,119,583	1,148,401	1,148,401	1,208,268	1,208,268	1,278,365	100	100	100 10	0 10	0 100	100	100	100	100	100 100	2.7	2.0	0.5	2.6	5.2	

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2016.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Shella Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 Doundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996. The designation of MIZ for 2010 was obtained from Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92F0085XCB).

Population structure an	d chang	ge by m	netropo	litan in	fluence	d zone	, Saska	tchewa	an, 1986	6 to 20	16																			
						Popul	lation								Pe	rcen	t distri	ibuti	on of	рорі	ulatio	n				Per	rcent	chan	ge	
	within	1991	within	1996	within 2	2001	within :	2006	within	2011	within	2016	within	1991	within	1996	within 2	2001	within 2	2006	within 2	2011	within 2	016 1	986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
	bounda	aries	bound	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	bound	aries	bound	laries	bound	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	ries	boundar		to	to	to	to	to	to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996 2	2001	2001	2006	2006 2	2011	2011 2	016 1	991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
																														ш
Larger urban centres (LUC)	546,885	558,112	551,776	561,672	561,672	565,222	568,490	577,004	578,068	628,978	642,681	707,276	54	56	56	57	57	58	58	60	60	61	62	64	2.1	1.8	0.6	1.5	8.8	10.1
. Census metropolitan areas	387,186	401,715	402,641	412,708	412,708	418,727	418,727	428,894	428,894	471,156	473,734	531,576	38	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	46	46	48	3.8	2.5	1.5	2.4	9.9	12.2
. Census agglomerations	159,699	156,397	149,135	148,964	148,964	146,495	149,763	148,110	149,174	157,822	168,947	175,700	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	-2.1	-0.1	-1.7	-1.1	5.8	4.0
Rural and small town (RST) areas	462,728	430,816	437,152	428,565	428,565	413,711	410,443	391,153	390,089	404,403	390,700	391,076	46	44	44	43	43	42	42	40	40	39	38	36	-6.9	-2.0	-3.5	-4.7	3.7	0.1
. Strong MIZ	25,494	23,876	26,511	26,013	25,788	25,990	23,313	23,387	27,864	28,868	43,356	44,468	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	-6.3	-1.9	0.8	0.3	3.6	2.6
. Moderate MIZ	119,525	111,927	105,203	102,823	103,051	100,376	108,401	103,163	124,340	129,658	145,951	145,602	12	11	11	10	10	10	11	11	13	13	14	13	-6.4	-2.3	-2.6	-4.8	4.3	-0.2
. Weak MIZ	211,281	197,125	207,229	202,570	203,012	193,996	192,993	183,763	177,155	184,875	140,838	140,600	21	20	21	20	21	20	20	19	18	18	14	13	-6.7	-2.2	-4.4	-4.8	4.4	-0.2
. No MIZ	106,428	97,888	98,209	97,159	96,714	93,349	85,736	80,840	60,730	61,002	60,555	60,406	11	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	6	6	6	5	-8.0	-1.1	-3.5	-5.7	0.4	-0.2
. RST Territories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	1,009,613	988,928	988,928	990,237	990,237	978,933	978,933	968,157	968,157	1,033,381	1,033,381	1,098,352	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-2.0	0.1	-1.1	-1.1	6.7	6.3

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Againmentations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core (100,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Wooderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MIZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

The designation of MIZ for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, GeoSuite, 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92F0085XCB).

						Popu	lation								Per	rcen	t distr	ibuti	on of	рорі	ulation				Pe	rcent	chan	ge	
	within	1991	withir	n 1996	within	2001	within	2006	within 2	2011	within	2016	within	1991	within 1	996	within 2	2001	within 2	2006	within 20)11	within 201	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006 2	2011
	bounda	aries	boun	daries	bound	aries	bound	laries	bounda	ries	bound	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	ries	bounda	aries	bounda	ries	boundari	ies	boundaries	to	to	to	to	to	to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986	1991	1991 ′	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006 2	011	2011 201	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011 2	2016
																									oxdot			$oldsymbol{oldsymbol{\sqcup}}$	
Larger urban centres (LUC)	1,741,493	1,901,582	1,901,066	2,002,352	2,004,641	2,244,336	2,302,517	2,592,386	2,610,489 2	2,937,611	2,938,279	3,334,092	74	75	75	74	74	75	77	79	79	81	81 8	9.2	5.3	12.0	12.6	12.5	13.
. Census metropolitan areas	1,445,479	1,593,957	1,595,165	1,684,225	1,684,225	1,889,240	1,889,339	2,114,255	2,114,255 2	2,374,708	2,480,707	2,831,429	61	63	63	62	62	64	64	64	64	65	68 7	10.3	5.6	12.2	11.9	12.3	14.
. Census agglomerations	296,014	307,625	305,901	318,127	320,416	355,096	413,178	478,131	496,234	562,903	457,572	502,663	13	12	12	12	12	12	14	15	15	15	13 1	3.9	4.0	10.8	15.7	13.4	9.
Rural and small town (RST) areas	624,332	643,971	644,487	694,474	692,185	730,471	672,290	697,964	679,861	707,646	706,978	733,083	26	25	25	26	26	25	23	21	21	19	19 1	3.1	7.8	5.5	3.8	4.1	3.
Strong MIZ	105,430	113,644	103,035	115,974	118,425	133,432	71,816	81,051	127,482	137,000	161,155	174,320	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	7.8	12.6	12.7	12.9	7.5	8.
Moderate MIZ	156,011	162,183	158,227	169,300	190,335	201,612	216,703	224,113	251,659	262,346	298,907	308,929	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	4.0	7.0	5.9	3.4	4.2	3.
. Weak MIZ	335,624	341,840	356,885	377,669	352,527	358,995	359,389	364,978	282,498	290,104	218,238	220,275	14	13	14	14	13	12	12	11	9	8	6	1.9	5.8	1.8	1.6	2.7	0.
. No MIZ	27,267	26,304	26,340	31,531	30,898	36,432	24,382	27,822	18,222	18,196	28,678	29,559	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	- 1	1	0	1	1 -3.5	19.7	17.9	14.1	-0.1	3.
RST Territories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. ı	n.a.	n.a. n.a	. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a								
Total	2,365,825	2,545,553	2,545,553	2,696,826	2,696,826	2,974,807	2,974,807	3,290,350	3,290,350 3	3,645,257	3,645,257	4,067,175	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100 10	7.6	5.9	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2016.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population over 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core - due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the worldorce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

Population structure and cha	nge by r	netropo	litan infl	uenced z	one, Brit	ish Colu	ımbia, 19	86 to 20	16																				
						Popu	lation								Perce	nt di	stribut	ion of	popu	ulatio	n				Pe	rcent	chan	ge	
	within	1991	withir	n 1996	within	2001	within	2006	within	2011	within	2016	within 19	91	within 1996	with	in 2001	within	2006	within 2	2011	within 2	016	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
	bound	laries	boun	daries	bound	daries	bound	daries	bound	laries	bound	laries	boundari	es	boundaries	bou	ındaries	bound	laries	bounda	aries	bounda		to	to	to	to	to	to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986 19	991	1991 1996	199	6 2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011 2	2016	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Larger urban centres (LUC)	2,411,663	2,776,416	2,770,905	3,147,837	3,179,571	3,369,035	3,383,585	3,585,368	3,571,759	3,854,139	3,871,709	4,108,128	84	85	84 85	5 6	35 86	87	87	87	88	88	88	15.1	13.6	6.0	6.0	7.9	6.1
. Census metropolitan areas	1,635,954	1,890,399	1,890,487	2,135,952	2,272,432	2,446,237	2,593,976	2,767,965	2,767,965	3,007,973	3,007,938	3,206,601	57	58	58 57	7 6	63	66	67	67	68	68	69	15.6	13.0	7.6	6.7	8.7	6.6
. Census agglomerations	775,709	886,017	880,418	1,011,885	907,139	922,798	789,609	817,403	803,794	846,166	863,771	901,527	27	27	27 27	7 2	24 24	20	20	20	19	20	19	14.2	14.9	1.7	3.5	5.3	4.4
Rural and small town (RST) areas	471,704	505,645	511,156	576,663	544,929	538,703	524,153	528,119	541,728	545,918	528,348	539,927	16	15	16 15	1	5 14	13	13	13	12	12	12	7.2	12.8	-1.1	0.8	0.8	2.2
. Strong MIZ	75,045	80,956	67,749	77,210	69,325	71,044	81,069	84,999	97,125	99,833	130,659	136,640	3	2	2 2	2	2 2	2	2	2	2	3	3	7.9	14.0	2.5	4.8	2.8	4.6
. Moderate MIZ	155,058	178,294	181,119	212,996	187,544	188,811	159,104	166,365	176,334	177,167	222,088	227,912	5	5	6 6	6	5 5	4	4	4	4	5	5	15.0	17.6	0.7	4.6	0.5	2.6
. Weak MIZ	220,816	223,820	236,084	256,500	246,564	236,892	258,514	251,269	250,420	251,295	151,798	151,751	8	7	7 7	7	7 6	7	6	6	6	3	3	1.4	8.6	-3.9	-2.8	0.3	0.0
. No MIZ	20,785	22,575	26,204	29,957	41,496	41,956	25,466	25,486	17,849	17,623	23,803	23,624	1	1	1 1	ı	1 1	1	1	0	0	1	1	8.6	14.3	1.1	0.1	-1.3	-0.8
. RST Territories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. r	n.a.	n.a. n.a	. n.	a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	2,883,367	3,282,061	3,282,061	3,724,500	3,724,500	3,907,738	3,907,738	4,113,487	4,113,487	4,400,057	4,400,057	4,648,055	100	100	100 100	10	00 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	13.8	13.5	4.9	5.3	7.0	5.6

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Aggiomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core - due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent: Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent: Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent: No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MIZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92FD138MIE) (www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

The designation of MIZ for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, GeoSuite, 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92F0085XCB).

						Popul	ation								Pei	cent	t distri	ibuti	on of	pop	ulation				Pe	ercent	chang	ge	
	within 1	991	within	1996	within:	2001	within 2	2006	within 2	2011	within	2016	within	1991	within	1996	within 2	2001	within 2	2006	within 20)11	within 2016	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
	bounda	ries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	bound	aries	bound	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	ries	boundari	ies	boundaries	to	to	to	to	to	to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001 2	2006	2006 20)11	2011 2016	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Larger urban centres (LUC)	15,199	17,925	20,075	21,808	21,808	21,405	21,405	22,898	22,898	26,028	26,028	28,225	65	64	72	71	71	75	75	75	75	77	77 79	17.	8.6	-1.8	7.0	13.7	8.
. Census metropolitan areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (n.a	. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a
. Census agglomerations	15,199	17,925	20,075	21,808	21,808	21,405	21,405	22,898	22,898	26,028	26,028	28,225	65	64	72	71	71	75	75	75	75	77	77 79	17.	8.6	-1.8	7.0	13.7	8.
Rural and small town (RST) areas	8,305	9,872	7,722	8,958	8,958	7,269	7,269	7,474	7,474	7,869	7,869	7,649	35	36	28	29	29	25	25	25	25	23	23 21	18.	16.0	-18.9	2.8	5.3	-2.
. Strong MIZ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. r	n.a.	n.a. n.a	n.a	. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a
. Moderate MIZ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. r	n.a.	n.a. n.a	n.a	. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a
. Weak MIZ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. r	n.a.	n.a. n.a	n.a	. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a
. No MIZ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. r	n.a.	n.a. n.a	n.a	. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a
. RST Territories	8,305	9,872	7,722	8,958	8,958	7,269	7,269	7,474	7,474	7,869	7,869	7,649	35	36	28	29	29	25	25	25	25	23	23 21	18.	16.0	-18.9	2.8	5.3	-2.
Total	23,504	27,797	27,797	30,766	30,766	28,674	28,674	30,372	30,372	33,897	33,897	35,874	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100 100	18.	10.7	-6.8	5.9	11.6	5.

Source: Statistics Canada Census of Population, 1986 to 2016.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core - due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MIZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Shella Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.
The designation of MIZ for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, GeoSuite, 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92F0085XCB).

Population structure an	d chan	ge by	metrop	olitan	influen	ced z	one, No	rthwe	st Terr	itories	and N	unavı	ıt, 198	36 to	201	6														
						Popu	lation								Pe	ercer	nt distr	ibuti	on of po	pu	lation					Pe	rcent	chan	ge	
	within	1991	within	1996	within :	2001	within	2006	within :	2011	within	2016	within 1	1991	within '	1996	within 2	2001	within 200	06	within 2	2011	within 20	16 1	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	bound	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	bounda	aries	boundarie	es	bounda	ries	boundar	es	to	to	to	to	to	to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001 20	006	2006	2011	2011 2	016 1	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
																				_									igspace	\vdash
Larger urban centres (LUC)	11,753	15,179	15,179	17,275	17,275	16,541	16,541	18,700	18,700	19,234	19,234	19,569	22	26	26	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	29.2	13.8	-4.2	13.1	2.9	1.7
. Census metropolitan areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
. Census agglomerations	11,753	15,179	15,179	17,275	17,275	16,541	16,541	18,700	18,700	19,234	19,234	19,569	22	26	26	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	29.2	13.8	-4.2	13.1	2.9	1.7
Rural and small town (RST) areas	40,485	42,470	42,470	47,127	47,127	47,564	47,564	52,238	52,238	54,134	54,134	58,161	78	74	74	73	73	74	74	74	74	74	74	75	4.9	11.0	0.9	9.8	3.6	7.4
. Strong MIZ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n	.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
. Moderate MIZ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n	.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
. Weak MIZ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n	.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
. No MIZ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n	.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
. RST Territories	40,485	42,470	42,470	47,127	47,127	47,564	47,564	52,238	52,238	54,134	54,134	58,161	78	74	74	73	73	74	74	74	74	74	74	75	4.9	11.0	0.9	9.8	3.6	7.4
Total	52,238	57,649	57,649	64,402	64,402	64,105	64,105	70,938	70,938	73,368	73,368	77,730	100	100	100	100	100	100	100 1	00	100	100	100	100	10.4	11.7	-0.5	10.7	3.4	5.9

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population over 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Shelia Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE)

(www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138ME). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MZ for 1991 to towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.
The designation of MIZ for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, GeoSuite, 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92F0085XCB).

¹ Care should be exercised in comparing the Northwest Territories 2006 Census population counts with counts from the 2001 Census. In 2001, the net undercount for the overall Northwest Territories population was estimated at 8.11%, substantially higher than the national level of 2.99%, and almost double its 1996 level. The increase in the overall population between 2001 and 2006 is likely overstated due to improvements in coverage of the Northwest Territories in 2006.

Population stru	cture ar	nd chan	ge by m	etropo	litan influ	uenced	zone, C	anada,	1986 to	2016																		\Box
				Popu	lation										Percer	nt distril	butio	on of p	opu	ılation				Perc	cent c	chan	ge	
	within 1991	boundaries	within 1996	boundaries	within 2001	boundaries	within 2006	boundaries	within 2011	boundaries	within 2016	boundaries								within 2011 boundaries		ies	to	to	1996 2 to 2001 2	to	to	to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986 199	91 19	991 1996	1996 20	001 2	2001 20	06 2	2006 201	2011 2	016			\dashv	\dashv		
Metro areas (CMAs)	15,148,604	16,665,360	16,787,118	17,864,646	18,178,597	19,296,926	20,121,461	21,508,575	21,534,063	23,123,441	23,488,393	24,945,123	60	61	61 62	63	64	67	68	68 6	9 70	71	10.0	6.4	6.2	6.9	7.4	6.2
Non-metro areas (non-CMAs)	10,160,728	10,631,499	10,509,741	10,982,115	10,668,164	10,710,168	9,885,633	10,104,322	10,078,834	10,353,247	9,988,295	10,206,605	40	39	39 38	37	36	33	32	32 3	1 30	29	4.6	4.5	0.4	2.2	2.7	2.2
. Census agglomerations	4,110,176	4,401,854	4,353,038	4,585,209	4,476,095	4,542,160	3,963,237	4,122,982	4,136,342	4,311,524	4,150,389	4,287,834	16	16	16 16	16	15	13	13	13 1	3 12	12	7.1	5.3	1.5	4.0	4.2	3.3
Rural and small town (RST) areas	6,050,552	6,229,645	6,156,703	6,396,906	6,192,069	6,168,008	5,922,396	5,981,340	5,942,492	6,041,723	5,837,906	5,918,771	24	23	23 22	21	21	20	19	19 1	3 17	17	3.0	3.9	-0.4	1.0	1.7	1.4
. Strong MIZ	1,435,028	1,574,359	1,458,448	1,564,700	1,470,493	1,524,579	1,289,265	1,350,098	1,521,507	1,586,681	1,927,385	1,993,705	6	6	5 5	5	5	4	4	5	5 6	6	9.7	7.3	3.7	4.7	4.3	3.4
. Moderate MIZ	2,280,052	2,335,157	2,289,911	2,365,175	2,307,387	2,285,538		2,224,347	2,344,811	2,363,236	2,305,590	2,312,603	-	9	8 8	8	8	7	7	7	7 7	7	2.4	3.3		0.9	0.8	
. Weak MIZ	1,952,122		, - , -	2,078,342	2,027,488			2,049,199		, , -	, ,	1,307,851		7	7 7	7	7	7	6	6	5 4	4	0.0	1.8	-2.9	-1.4	0.6	-0.6
. No MIZ . RST Territories	334,560 48,790	315,813 52,342	316,281 50,192	332,604 56,085	330,616 56,085		296,785 54,833	297,984 59,712		210,685 62,003		238,802 65,810	1	0	1 1	1 0	1	1 0	1	1	1 1	1	-5.6 7.3	5.2	1.0 -2.2	0.4 8.9	3.8	5.3 6.1
Total					28,846,761	30,007,094	30,007,094		31,612,897	33,476,688	33,476,688		100 1	00	100 100	100	100	100 1	100	100 10	100	100	7.9	5.7	_	5.4	5.9	

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MIZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

The designation of MIZ for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, GeoSuite, 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92F0085XCB).

Population struc	cture an	d chan	ge in m	etro an	d non-m	etro ar	eas, On	tario, 1	986 to 2	2016																			
						Popu	lation								Perc	ent	distrib	uti	on of p	орι	ulation				Pei	rcent	t chai	nge	
	within bound		within bound		within bound		within		within	2011 daries	within bound										ithin 2011 oundaries			to	to	to	to	2006 to 2011	to
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1986 1	991	1991 1	996	1996 20	01 2	2001 200	06 20	006 2011	2011	2016	1001	1000	2001		2011	2010
Metro areas (CMAs)	6,333,439	7,073,420	7,100,762	7,639,013	7,804,030	8,403,738	8,901,673	9,584,840	9,591,529	10,270,006	10,408,279	10,956,264	70	70	70	71	73	74	78 7	79	79 80	81	81	11.7	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.1	5.3
Non-metro areas (non-CMAs)	2,768,255	3,011,465	2,984,123	3,114,560	2,949,543	3,006,308	2,508,373	2,575,442	2,568,753	2,581,815	2,443,542	2,492,230	30	30	30	29	27	26	22 2	21	21 20	19	19	8.8	4.4	1.9	2.7	0.5	2.0
. Census agglomerations	1,314,637	1,422,183	1,458,964	1,518,422	1,487,301	1,522,211	1,094,168	1,127,437	1,128,614	1,133,127	1,094,874	1,106,057	14	14	14	14	14	13	10	9	9 9	9	8	8.2	4.1	2.3	3.0	0.4	1.0
. Rural and small town (RST)	1,453,618	1,589,282	1,525,159	1,596,138	1,462,242	1,484,097	1,414,205	1,448,005	1,440,139	1,448,688	1,348,668	1,386,173	16	16	15	15	14	13	12 1	12	12 11	10	10	9.3	4.7	1.5	2.4	0.6	2.8
. Strong MIZ . Moderate MIZ . Weak MIZ . No MIZ	670,192 545,276 205,430 32,720	756,056 587,096 218,108 28,022	710,094 520,565 266,562 27,938	756,992 539,257 269,132 30,757	668,346 489,985 278,623 25,288	695,979 489,378 270,527 28,213	594,823 526,565 266,116 26,701	615,909 535,477 263,137 33,482	631,410 554,062 232,107 22,560	644,299 555,931 225,197 23,261	689,439 446,688 188,269 24,272	708,869 451,442 189,085 36,777	6	7 6 2 0	7 5 3 0	7 5 3 0	6 5 3 0	6 4 2 0	5 5 2 0	5 4 2 0	5 5 5 4 2 2 0 0	5 3 1 0	5 3 1 0	12.8 7.7 6.2 -14.4	6.6 3.6 1.0 10.1	-0.1 -2.9	1.7	0.3 -3.0	1.1
Total	9,101,694	10,084,885	10,084,885	10,753,573	10,753,573	11,410,046	11,410,046	12,160,282	12,160,282	12,851,821	12,851,821	13,448,494	100	100	100	100	100 1	00	100 10	00	100 100	100	100	10.8	6.6	6.1	6.6	5.7	4.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2016.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MIZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.ca/cg)-bin/downpublistpub.cg/?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for two sor municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

Charts: Population levels and trends:

- Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)
 - Census Agglomerations (CAs)
- Rural and Small Town (RST) areas

by province, 1966 to 2016

Ray D. Bollman RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

"Rural and Small Town" refers to areas outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000+ and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000 - 99,999. Both include neighbouring municipalities where 50+% of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA.

References:

Statistics Canada. **(2016) Census Dictionary: 2016 Census of Population** (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm).

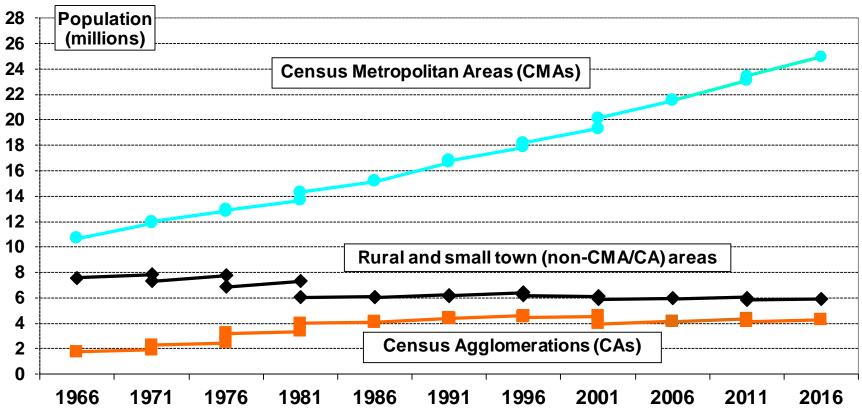
du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2001) "Definitions of Rural." **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 3, No. 3 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. no. 21-006-XIE) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng).

For provincial detail, see:

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2002) **Definitions of Rural** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 61, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (https://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objld=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1).

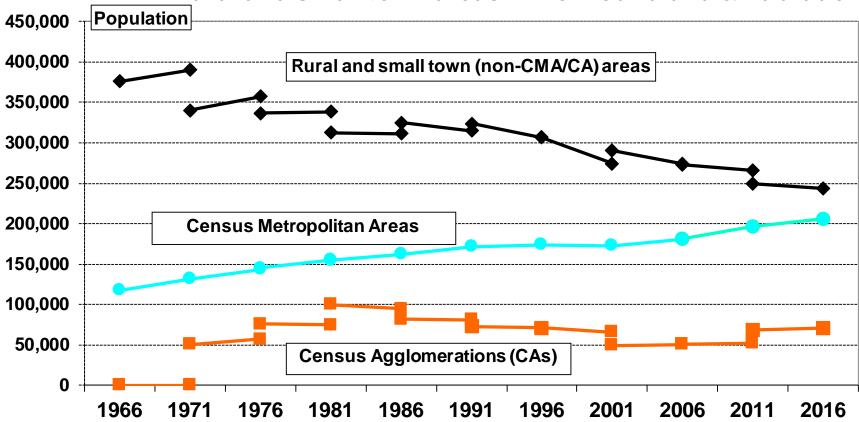
Bollman, Ray D. and Heather A. Clemenson (2008) **Structure and Change in Canada's Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 90, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objld=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1).

In 2016, 6 million individuals were living in rural and small town areas, Canada

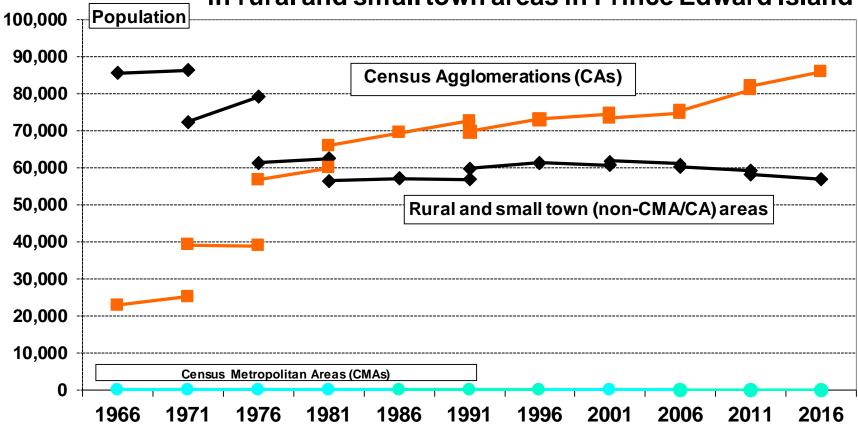


Note: Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the built- core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core. Both CMAs and CAs include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to thebuilt-up core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

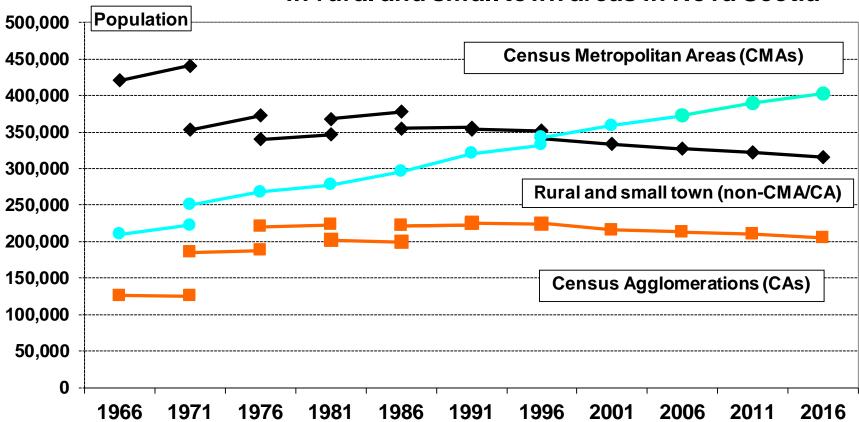
In 2016, 243,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Newfoundland & Labrador



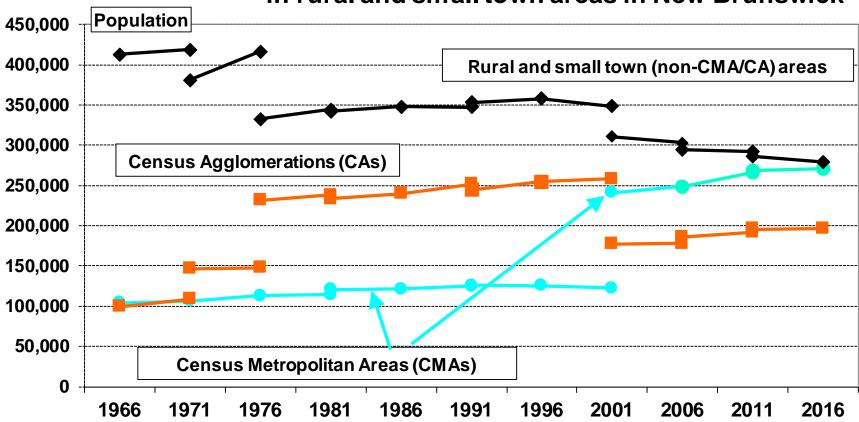
In 2016, 57,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Prince Edward Island



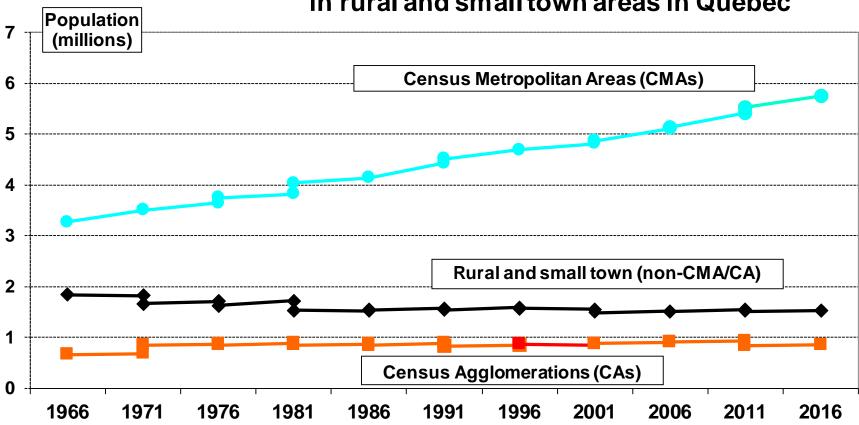
In 2016, 315,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Nova Scotia



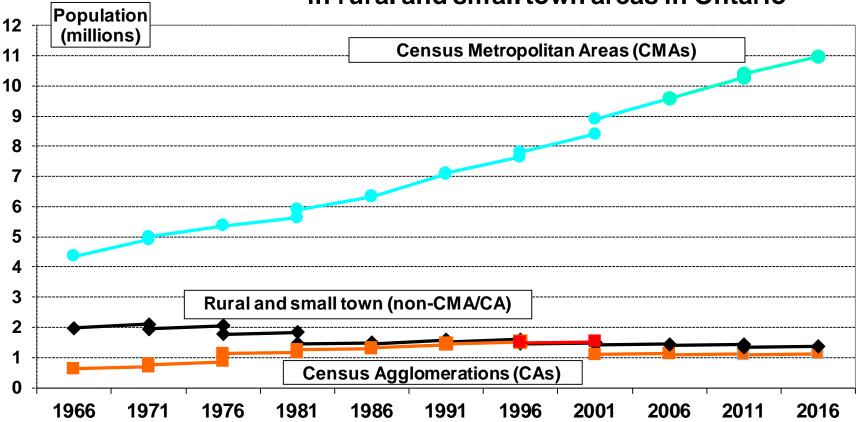
In 2016, 279,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in New Brunswick



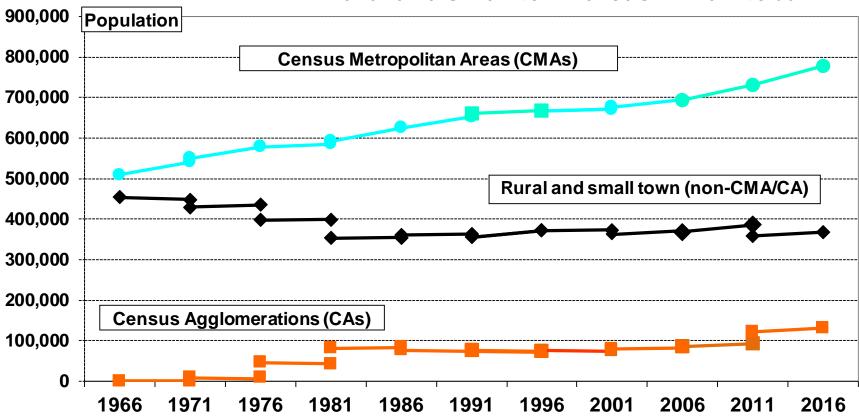
In 2016, 1.5 million individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Quebec



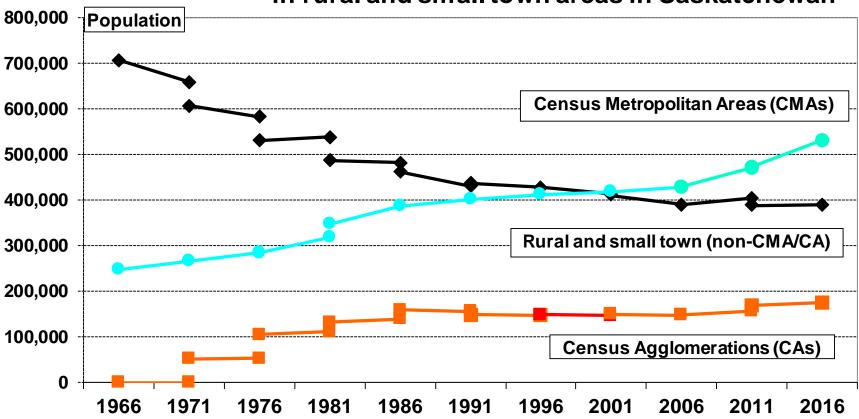
In 2016, 1.4 million individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Ontario



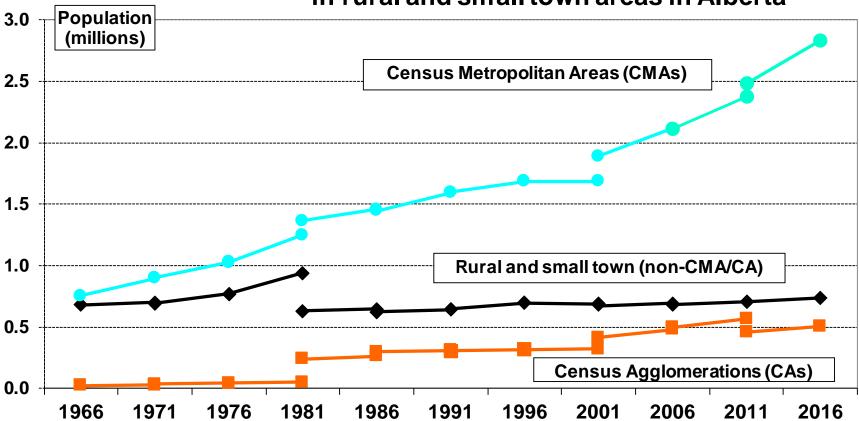
In 2016, 369,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Manitoba



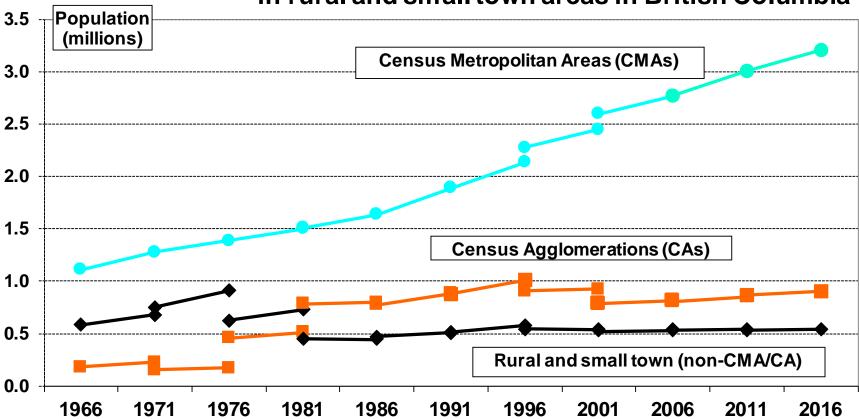
In 2016, 391,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Saskatchewan



In 2016, 733,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Alberta

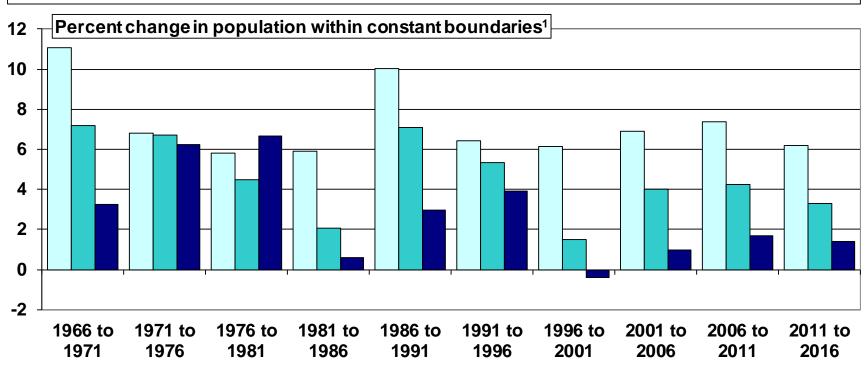


In 2016, 540,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in British Columbia



Growth in rural and small town population in every period (except 1996 to 2001), Canada

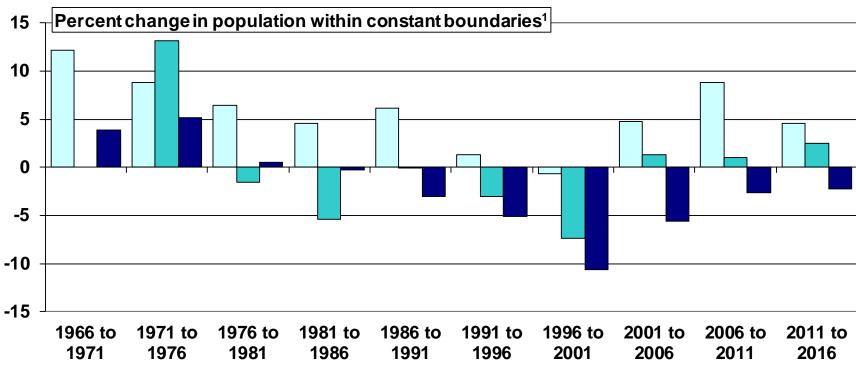
□ Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) ■ Census Agglomerations (CAs) ■ Rural and Small Town (RST) areas



¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period. Note: Siince, 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

Decline in rural and small town population since 1981, Newfoundland and Labrador

□ Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) □ Census Agglomerations (CAs) ■ Rural and Small Town (RST) areas

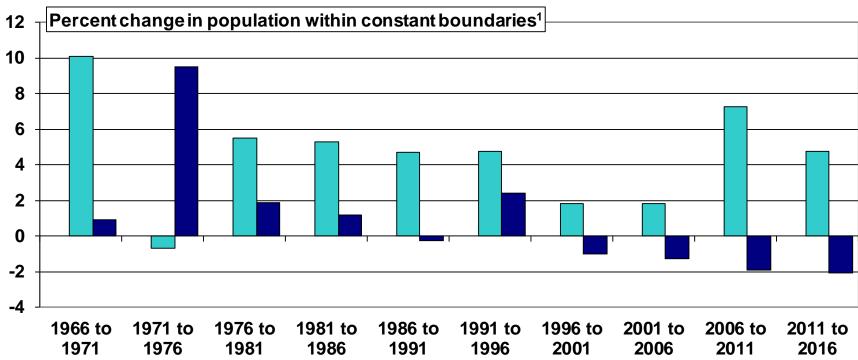


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

Decline in rural and small town population since 1996, Prince Edward Island

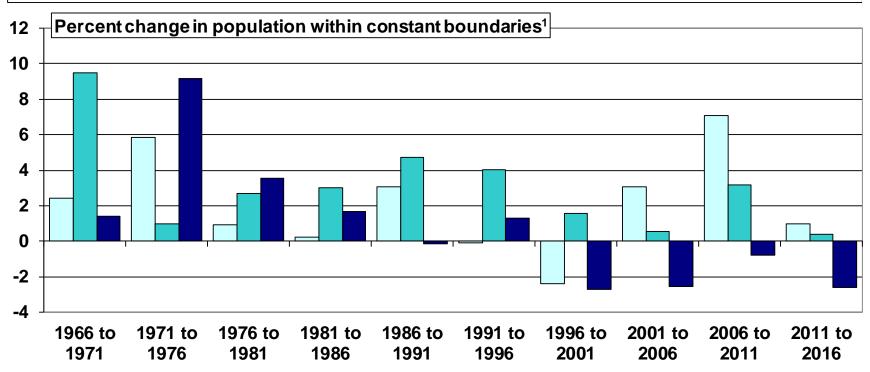
□ Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) □ Census Agglomerations (CAs) ■ Rural and Small Town (RST) areas



¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period. Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

Decline in rural and small town population since 1996, New Brunswick

□ Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) □ Census Agglomerations (CAs) ■ Rural and Small Town (RST) areas

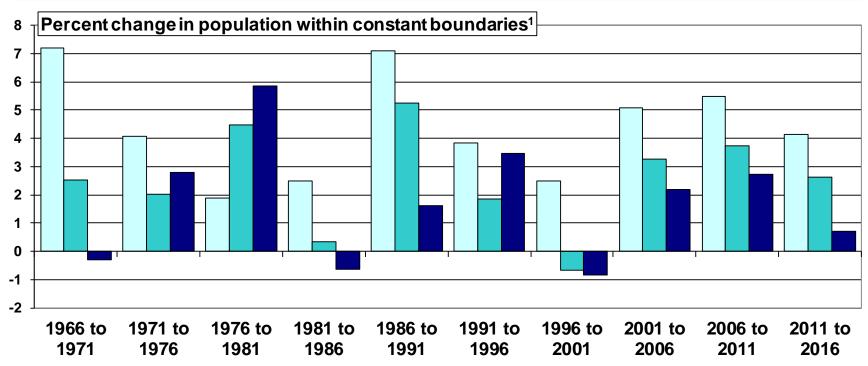


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

Growth in rural and small town population since 2001, Quebec

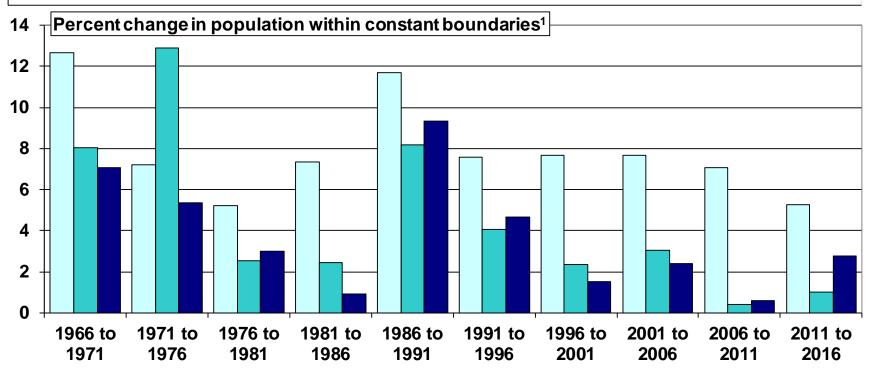
□ Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) ■ Census Agglomerations (CAs) ■ Rural and Small Town (RST) areas



¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period. Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

Continuous growth in rural and small town population, Ontario

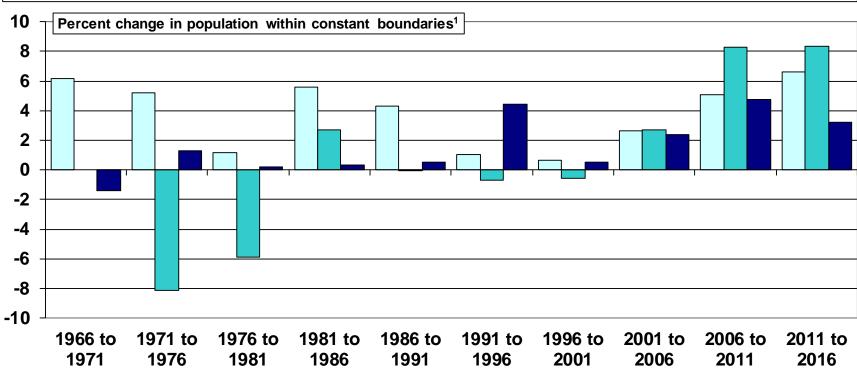
□ Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) ■ Census Agglomerations (CAs) ■ Rural and Small Town (RST) areas



¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period. Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

Continuous growth in rural and small town population since 1971, Manitoba

□ Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) □ Census Agglomerations (CAs) ■ Rural and Small Town (RST) areas

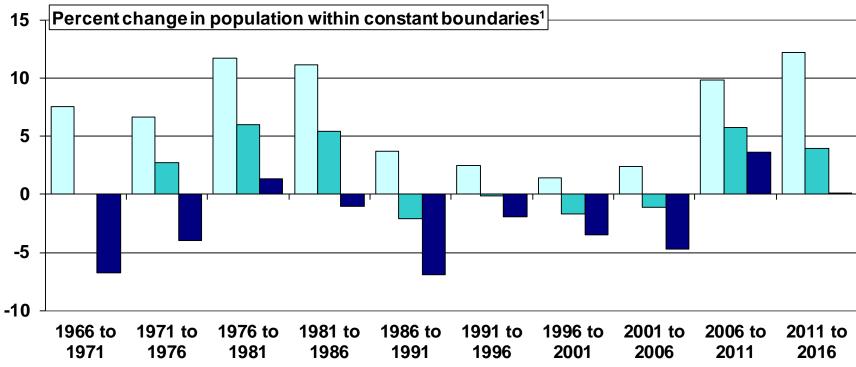


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

No growth in rural and small town population from 2011 to 2016, Saskatchewan

□ Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) □ Census Agglomerations (CAs) ■ Rural and Small Town (RST) areas

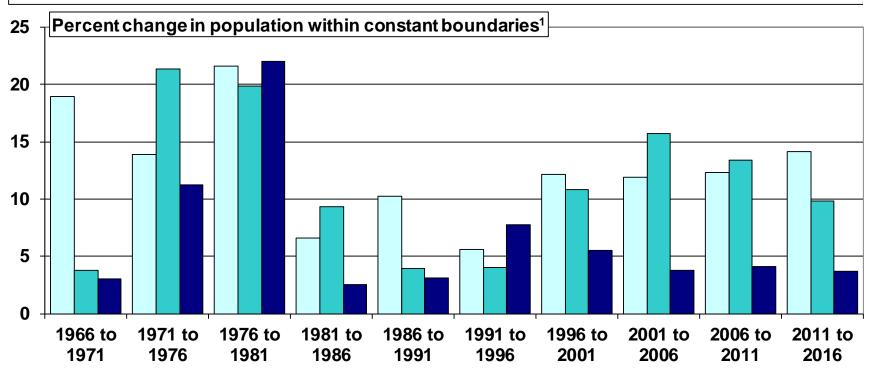


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

Growth in all types of areas since 1966, Alberta

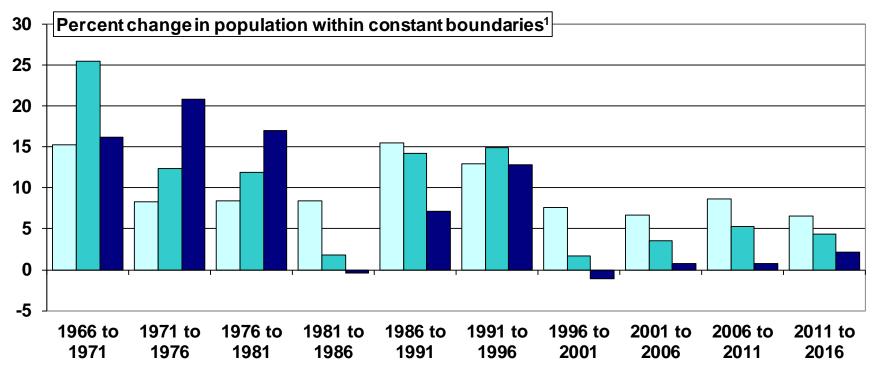
□ Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) □ Census Agglomerations (CAs) ■ Rural and Small Town (RST) areas



¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period. Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

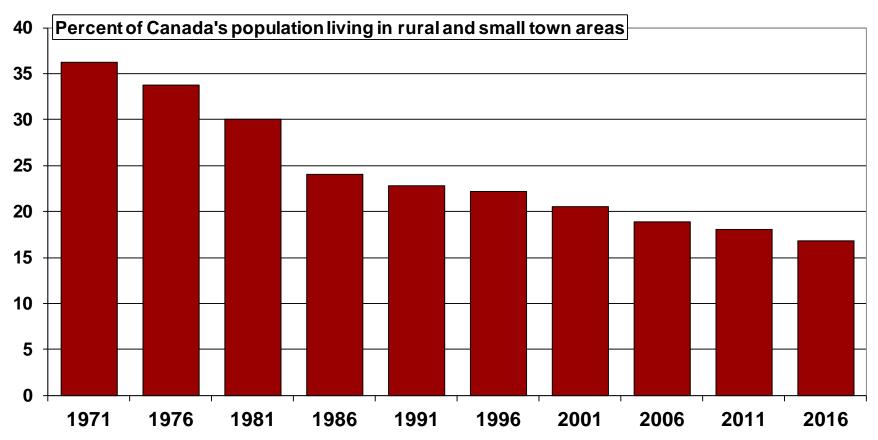
Small growth in rural and small town population since 2001, British Columbia

□ Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) □ Census Agglomerations (CAs) ■ Rural and Small Town (RST) areas



¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period. Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

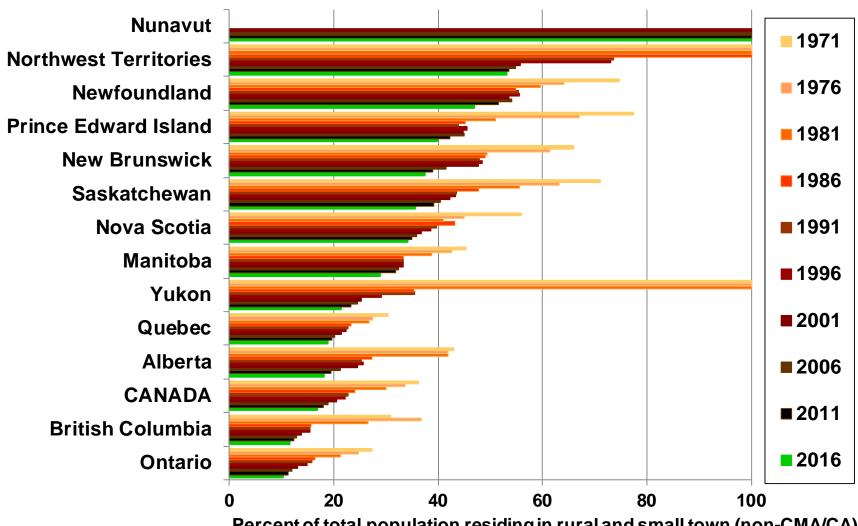
Share of population in rural and small town areas declined to 17% in 2016



Note: Rural and small town refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs). Data are tabulated within the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1971 to 2016.

The share of Canada's population residing in RST areas declined from 36% in 1971 to 17% in 2016



Percent of total population residing in rural and small town (non-CMA/CA)

Note that change in the rural and small town population is due to:

- Population change within a fixed or constant set of delineated boundaries; plus
- Reclassification due to rural areas becoming classified as urban.

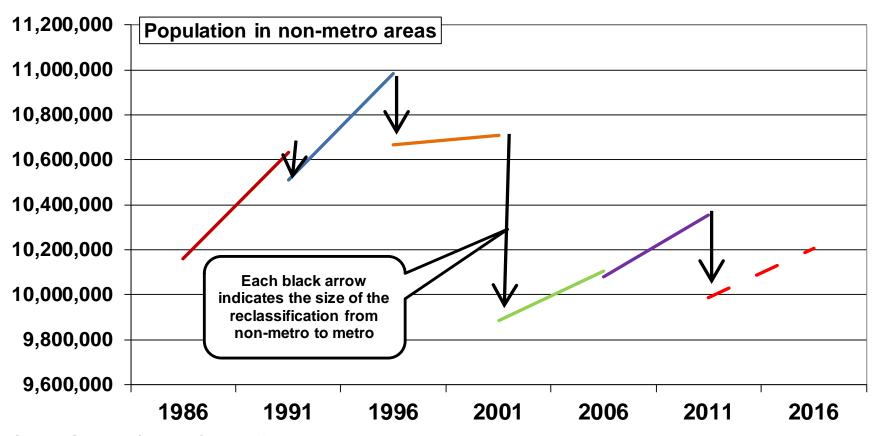
For example, for Canada, the next chartshows the impact of reclassification / re-delineation for the non-metro (non-CMA) population.

Note that the non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period <u>AND</u> there were fewer non-metro residents in 2016 than in 1991. Slide#2 above shows, in the black line, that the rural and small town population increased in every period (except 1996 to 2001) and the population level in 2016 is lower than in previous periods.

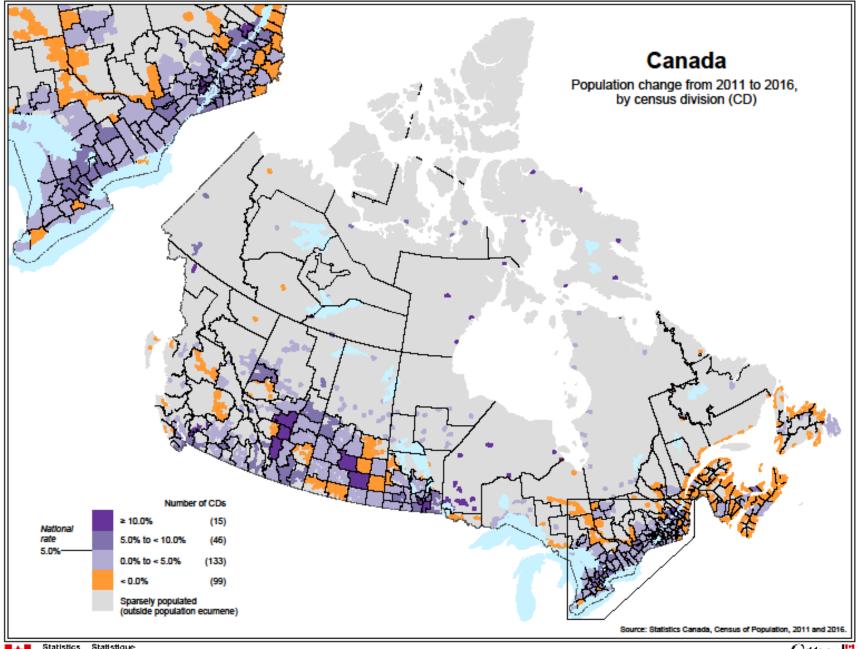
The size of the population that has been reclassified in each period is shown in the accompanying tables by comparing the population in period T using the delineation of period T compared to the population in period T using the delineation of period T+1.

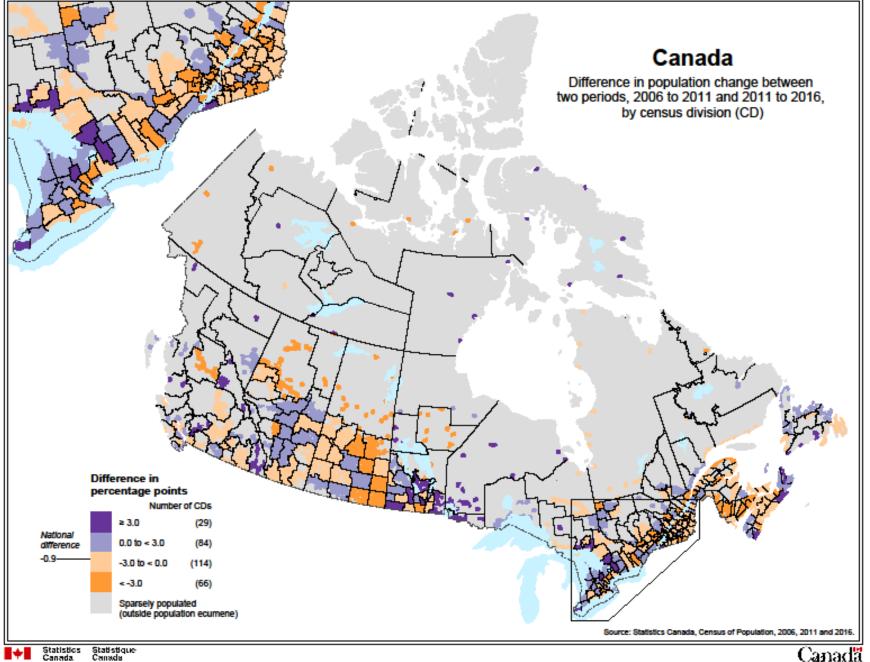
Canada's non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period (see slope of line)

(but reclassification (see black arrows) from non-metro to metro means there are fewer non-metro residents in 2016 than in 1991)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 - 2016.





Charts: Population levels and trends for:

- Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)
 - Census Agglomerations (CAs)
- Rural and Small Town (RST) areas
 - MIZ areas within RST areas by province, 1986 to 2016

Ray D. Bollman RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

"Rural and Small Town" refers to areas outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000+ and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000 - 99,999. Both include neighbouring municipalities where 50+% of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA.

References:

Statistics Canada. **(2016) Census Dictionary: 2016 Census of Population** (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm).

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2001) "Definitions of Rural." **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 3, No. 3 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. no. 21-006-XIE) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel/catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng).

For provincial detail, see:

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2002) **Definitions of Rural** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 61, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objld=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1).

Bollman, Ray D. and Heather A. Clemenson (2008) **Structure and Change in Canada's Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 90, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objld=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1).

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Newfoundland and Labrador Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec	Census netropolitan areas 205,955 0 403,390 271,012	70,405	All larger urban centres (LUC)	MIZ	Madarata	Weak MIZ		(RST) are RST	All rural and small	All areas			
Newfoundland and Labrador Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec	205,955 0 403,390	agglomerations 70,405	centres (LUC)	MIZ		Weak MI7	No MIZ		All rural and small	All areas			
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec	0 403,390				IVIIZ	. 7 Oak WiiZ	INO IVIIZ	Territories	town (RST) areas	Ali areas			
Newfoundland and Labrador Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario	0 403,390			*** Total population, 2016 ***									
Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec	403,390		276,360	36,172	121,079	60,285	25,820	n.a.	243,356	519,716			
New Brunswick Quebec	~~~~~~~~~~	85,912	85,912	25,323	30,395	460	817	n.a.	56,995	142,90			
Quebec	271 012	205,184	608,574	71,638	117,933	124,264	1,189	n.a.	315,024	923,598			
	211,012	197,031	468,043	74,455	128,374	73,315	2,914	n.a.	279,058	747,10°			
	5,760,407	864,450	6,624,857	635,631	653,473	218,326	32,074	n.a.	1,539,504	8,164,36			
	10,956,264	1,106,057	12,062,321	708,869	451,442	189,085	36,777	n.a.	1,386,173	13,448,49			
Manitoba	778,489	131,111	909,600	86,189	127,464	129,490	25,622	n.a.	368,765	1,278,36			
Saskatchewan	531,576	175,700	707,276	44,468	145,602	140,600	60,406	n.a.	391,076				
Alberta	2,831,429	502,663	3,334,092	174,320	308,929	220,275	29,559	n.a.	733,083	4,067,17			
British Columbia	3,206,601	901,527	4,108,128	136,640	227,912	151,751	23,624	n.a.	539,927	4.648.05			
Yukon	0,200,001	28,225	28,225	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,649	7,649	35,874			
Northwest Territories	0	19,569	19,569	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,217	22,217	41,78			
Nunavut	0	0	0	~~~~~~		n.a.	n.a.	35,944	35,944	35,94			
			***************************************			**************	************	**************					
CANADA	24,945,123	4,287,834	29,232,957	1,993,705	2,312,603	1,307,851	238,802	65,810	5,918,771	35,151,728			
	*** Percent distribution of population within each province (row percent) ***												
Newfoundland and Labrador	40	14	53	7	23	12	5	n.a.	47	100			
Prince Edward Island	0	60	60	18	21	0	1	n.a.	40	10			
Nova Scotia	44	22	66		13	13	0	n.a.	34	10			
New Brunswick	36	26	63	10	17	10	0	n.a.	37	10			
Quebec	71	11	81	8	8	3	0	n.a.	19	10			
Ontario	81	8	90	5	3	1	0	n.a.	10	10			
Manitoba	61	10	71	7	10	10	2	n.a.	29				
Saskatchewan	48	16	64	4	13	13	5	n.a.	36	100			
Alberta	70	12	82	4	8	5	1	n.a.	18	~~~~~~~			
British Columbia	69	19	88	3	5	3	 1	n.a.	12	*************			
Yukon	0	79	79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	21	10			
Northwest Territories	0	47	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53	53	10			
Nunavut	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	100	10			
TO T													
CANADA	71	12	83	6	7	4	1	0	17	100			
	*** Percent distribution of population within each geographic class (column percent) ***												
Newfoundland and Labrador	11	2	1	2	5	5	11	n.a.	4				
Prince Edward Island	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	n.a.	1	(
Nova Scotia	2	5	2	4	5	10	0	n.a.	5	;			
New Brunswick	1	5	2	4	6	6	1	n.a.	5				
Quebec	23	20	23	32	28	17	13	n.a.	26	2:			
Ontario	44	26	41	36	20	14	15	n.a.	23	3			
Manitoba	3	3	3	4	6	10	11	n.a.	6				
Saskatchewan	2	4	2	2	6	11	25	n.a.	7				
Alberta	11	12	11	9	13	17	12	n.a.	12	1:			
British Columbia	13	21	14		10	12	10	n.a.	9				
Yukon	0		0		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	0				
Northwest Territories	0	0	0		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34	0				
Nunavut	0	0	0		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55	1				
CANADA	 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10			

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

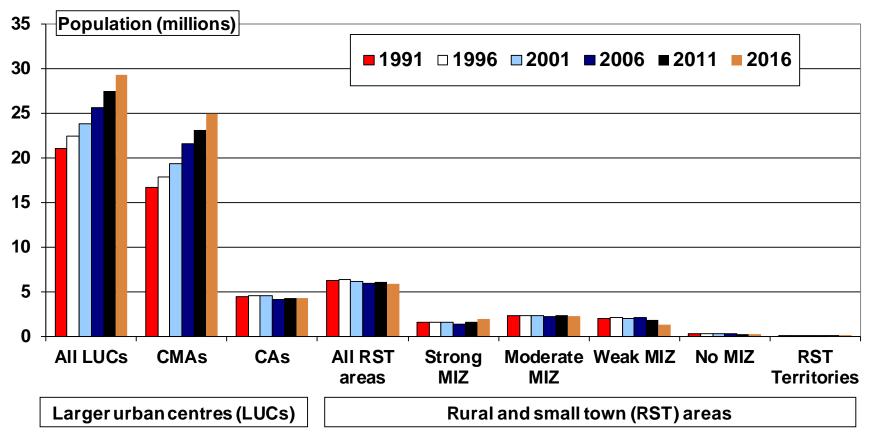
British Columbia: level, percent distribution

The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

In 2016, Canada's rural and small town population was 6 million

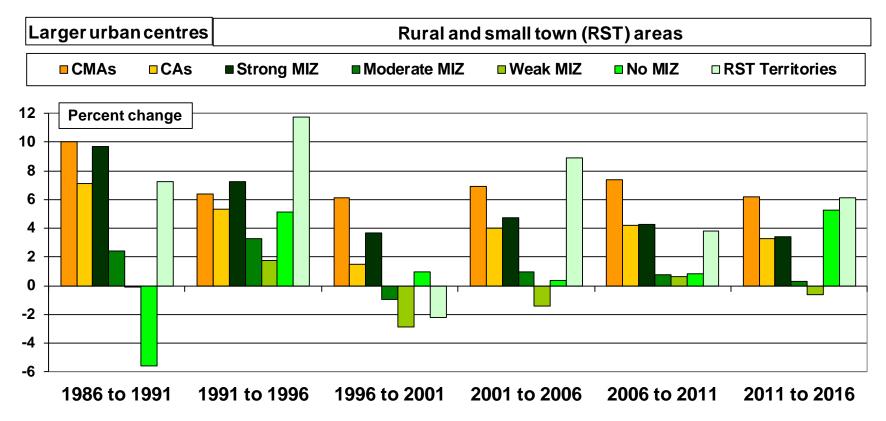


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2016.

CMAs grow more than CAs -- rural areas with stronger metropolitan influence generally grow more than the overall rural growth rate, Canada



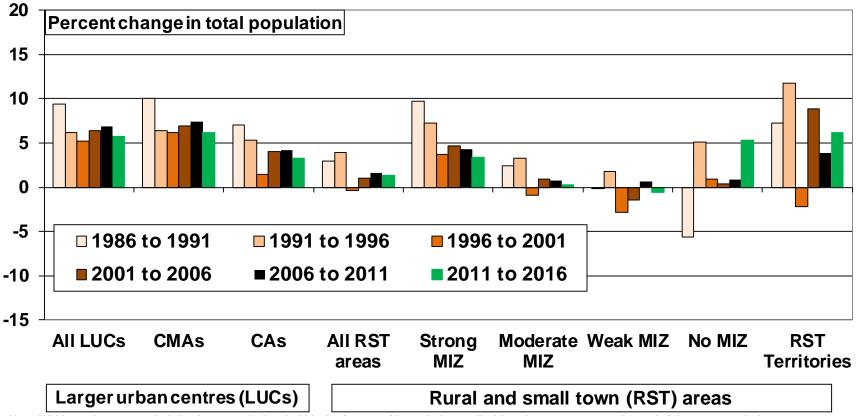
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 - 2016. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent: Moderate

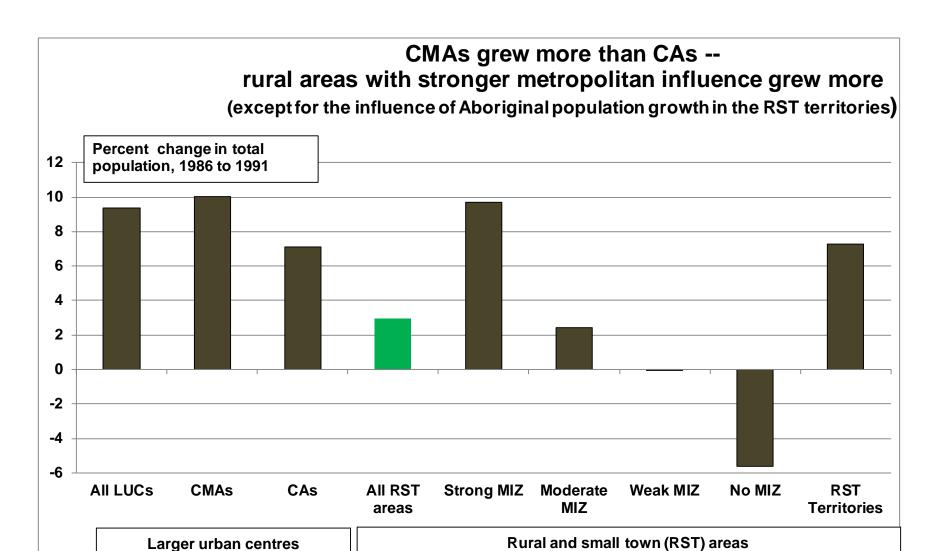
Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

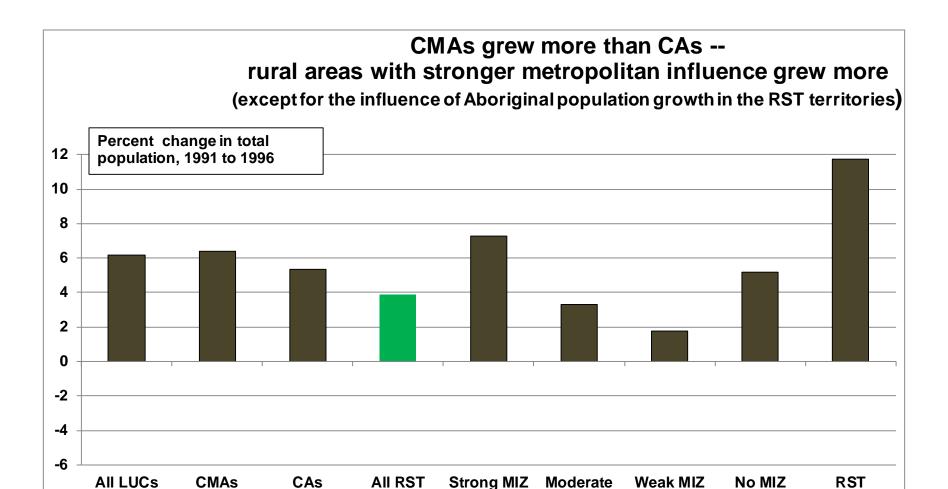
In each period, Strong MIZ grew faster than Moderate MIZ which, in turn, grew faster than Weak MIZ, Canada



Note: Within each 5-year period, the data are tabulated within the (constant) boundaries applicable to the census year at the end of the 5-year period. Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30% or more; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29%; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5%; No MIZ: no commuters).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2016.`





Larger urban centres

In 2006 and 2011. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

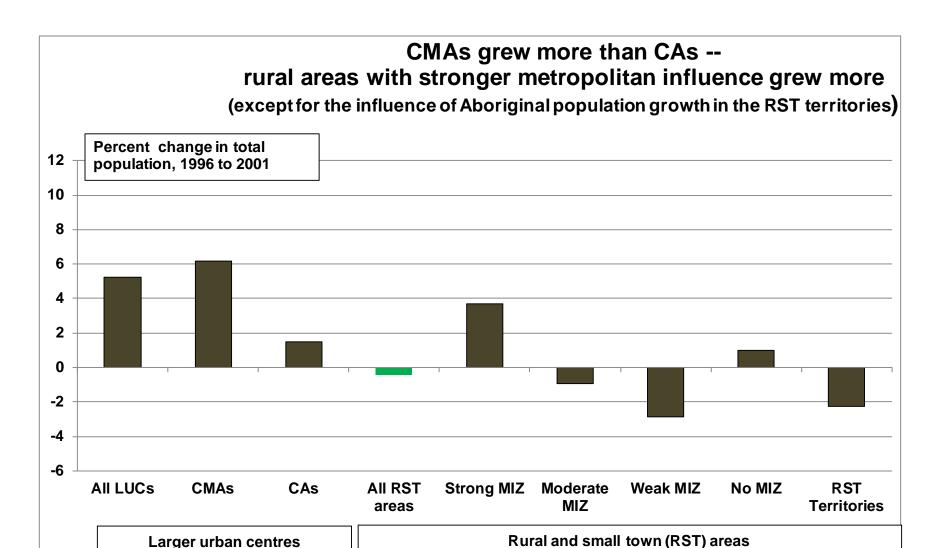
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2011.

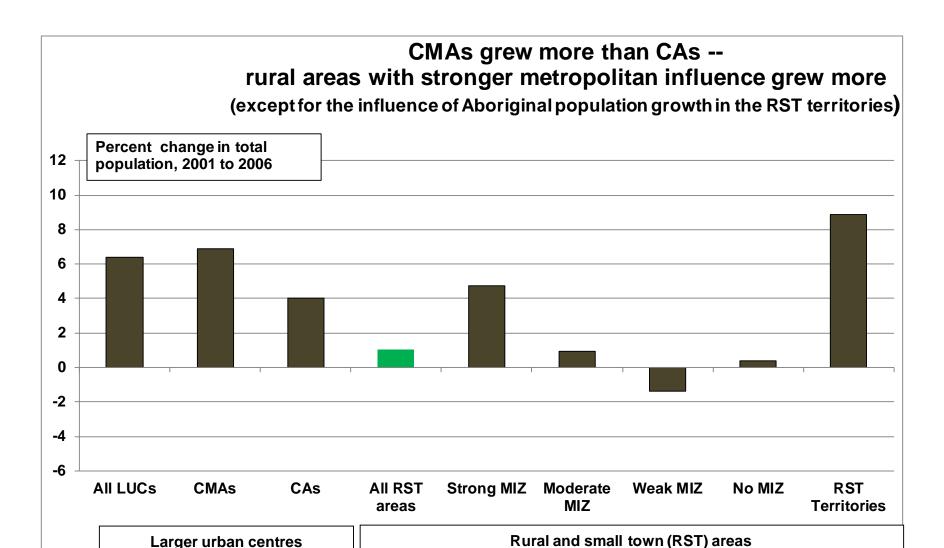
areas

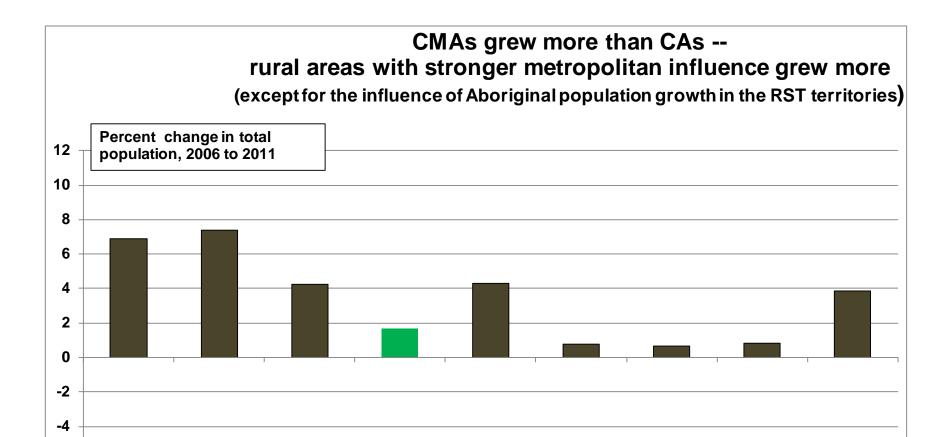
MIZ

Rural and small town (RST) areas

Territories







Larger urban centres Rural and small town (RST) areas

Strong MIZ

Moderate

All RST

Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

CAs

CMAs

-6

All LUCs

In 2006 and 2011. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

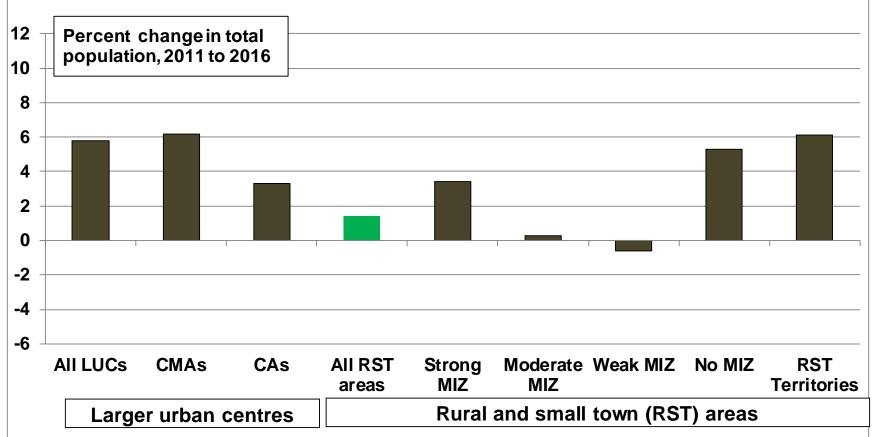
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2011.

RST

No MIZ

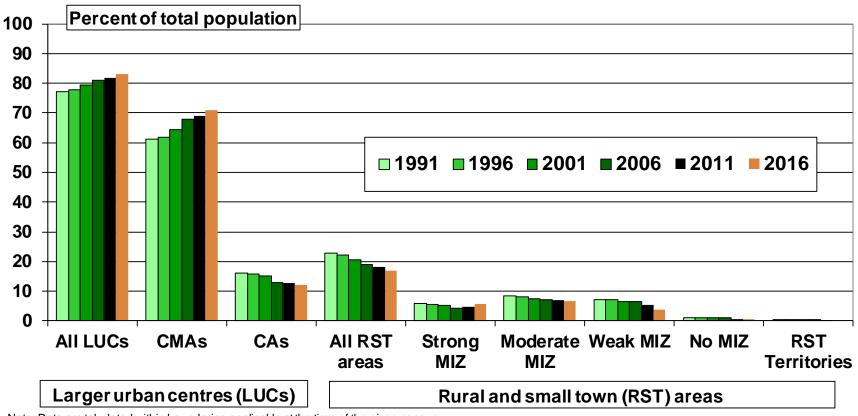
Weak MIZ

Canada: CMAs grew more than CAs -rural areas with stronger metropolitan influence grew more than the overall RST growth rate



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2016, 17 percent of Canada's population lived in rural and small town areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

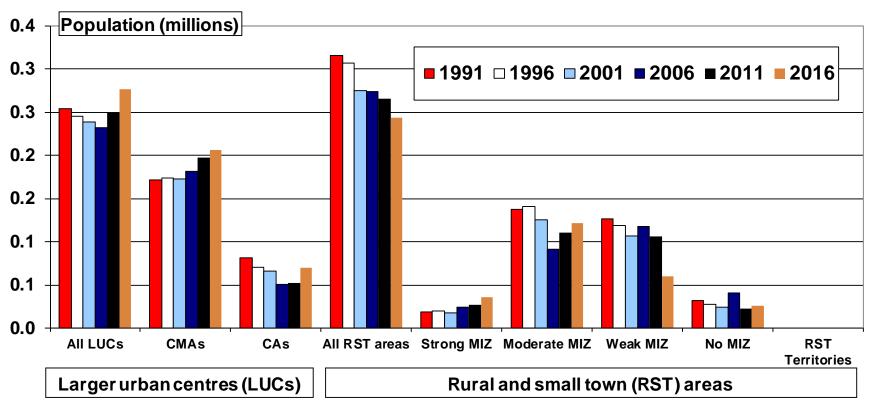
British Columbia: level, percent distribution

The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

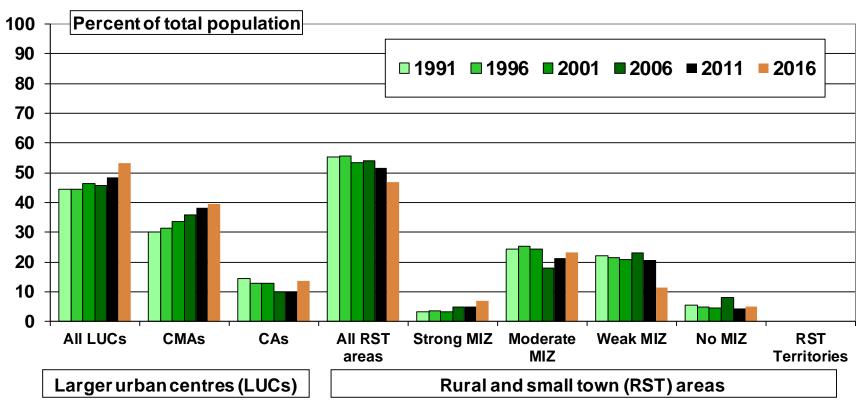
Canada

In 2016, Newfoundland and Labrador's rural and small town population was 243,000



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2016, 47 percent of Newfoundland and Labrador's population lived in rural and small town areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

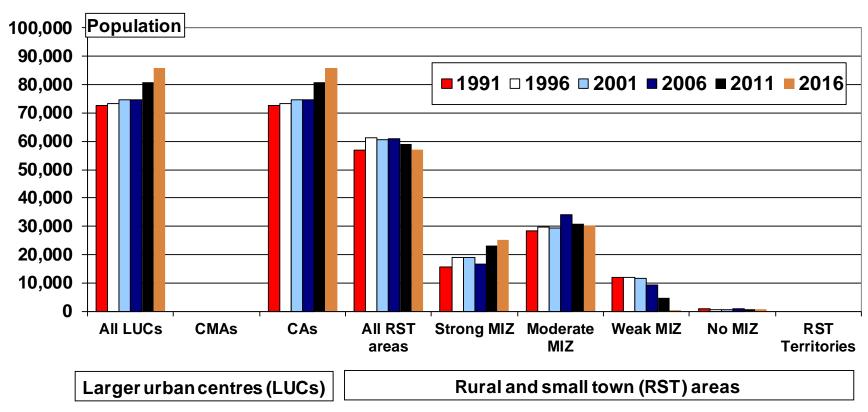
British Columbia: level, percent distribution

The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

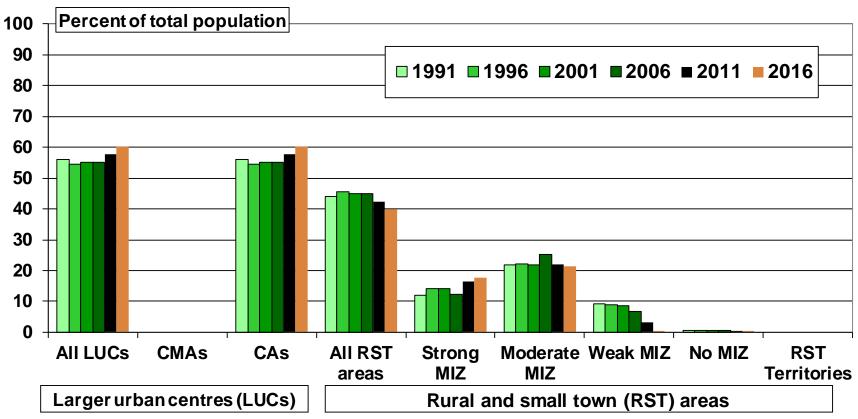
Canada

In 2016, Prince Edward Island's rural and small town population was 57 thousand



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2016, 40% percent of Prince Edward Island's population lived in rural and small town areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

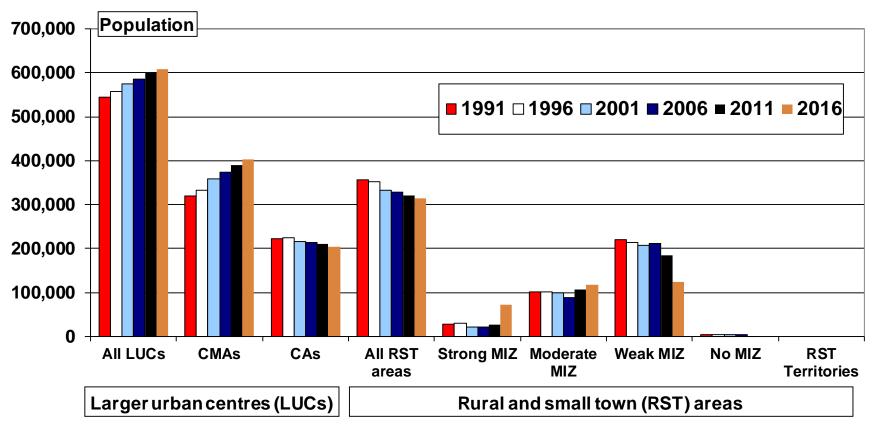
British Columbia: level, percent distribution

The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

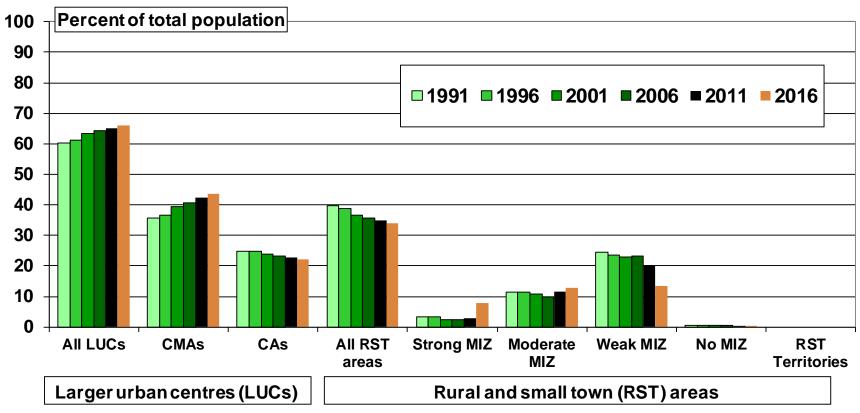
Canada

In 2016, Nova Scotia's rural and small town population was 315 thousand



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2016, 34 percent of Nova Scotia's population lived in rural and small town areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

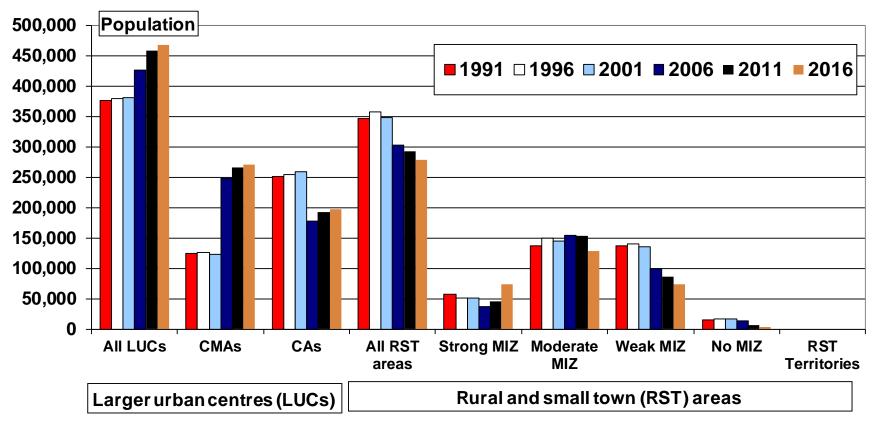
British Columbia: level, percent distribution

The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

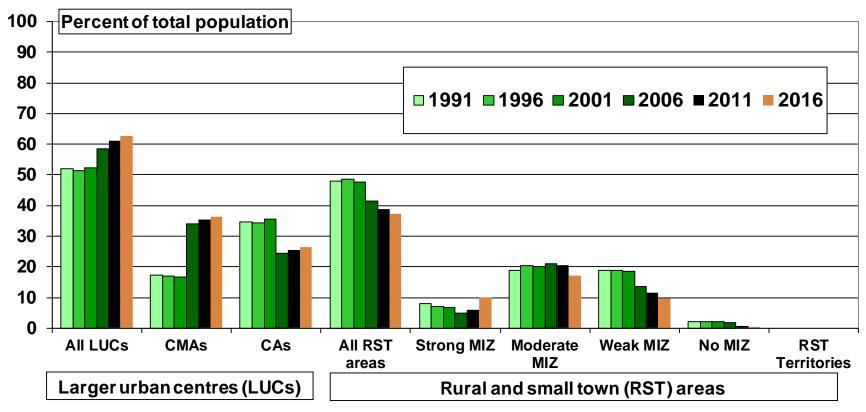
Canada

In 2016, New Brunswick's rural and small town population was 279 thousand



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2016, 37 percent of New Brunswick's population lived in rural and small town areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

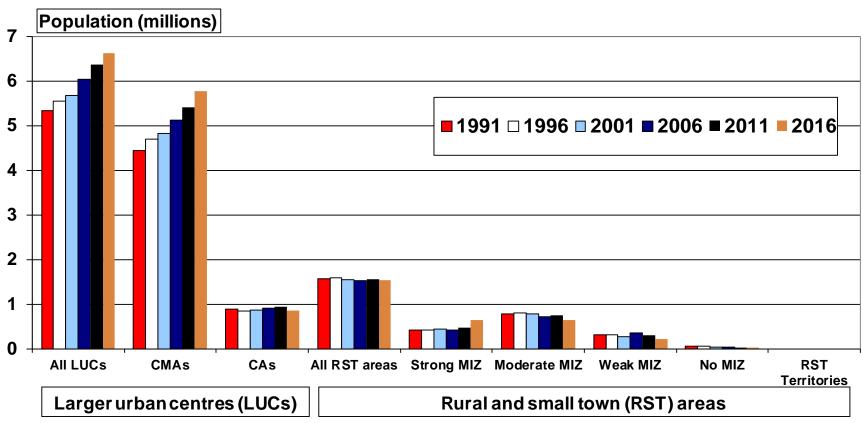
British Columbia: level, percent distribution

The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

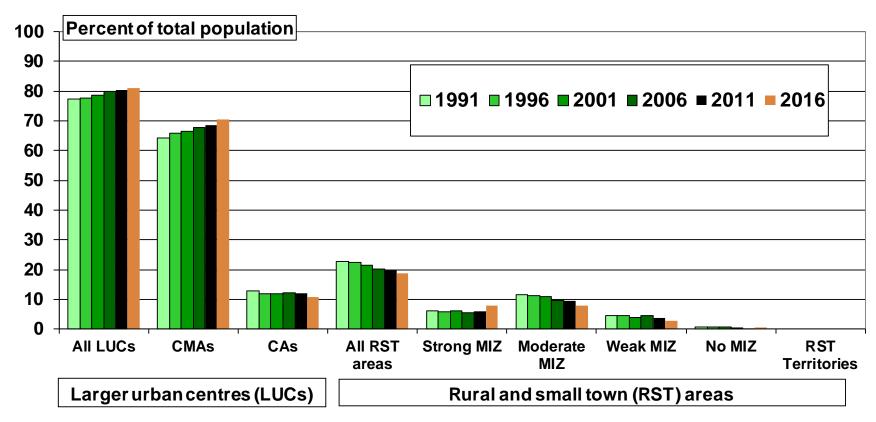
Canada

In 2016, Quebec's rural and small town population was 1.5 million



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2016, 19 percent of Quebec's population lived in rural and small town areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

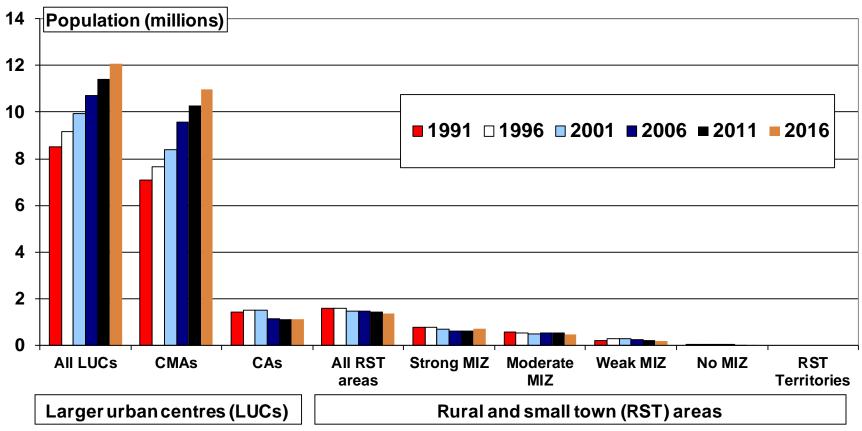
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

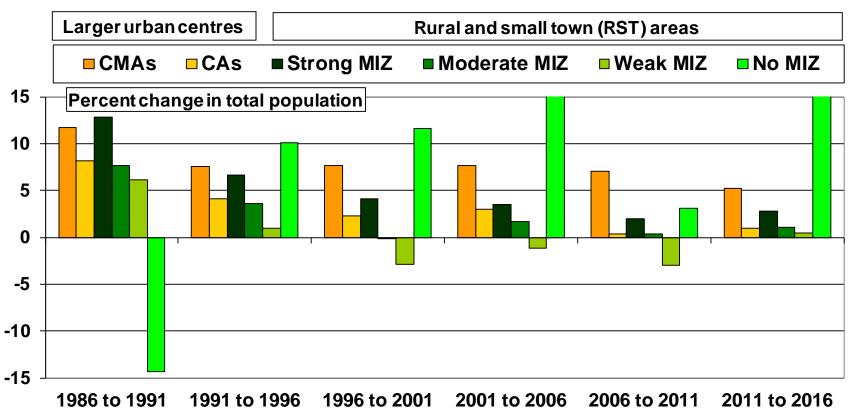
In 2016, Ontario's rural and small town population was 1.4 million



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Ontario: CMAs grow more than CAs -- rural areas with stronger metropolitan influence grow more

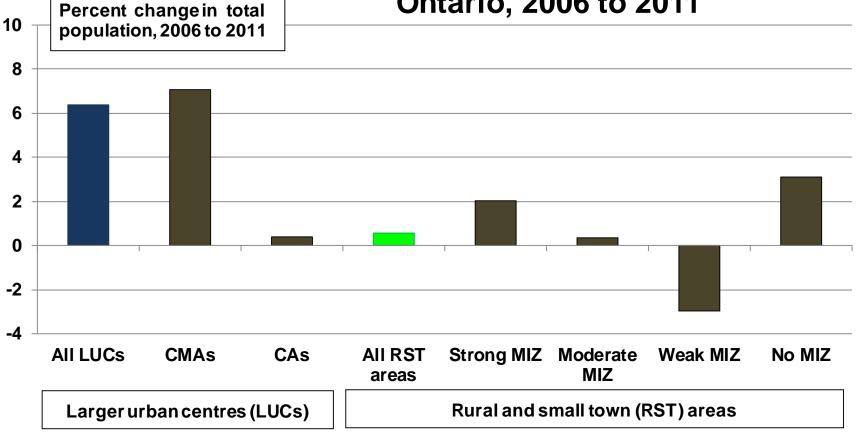
(except for the influence of Aboriginal population growth in the No MIZ north)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 - 2011. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

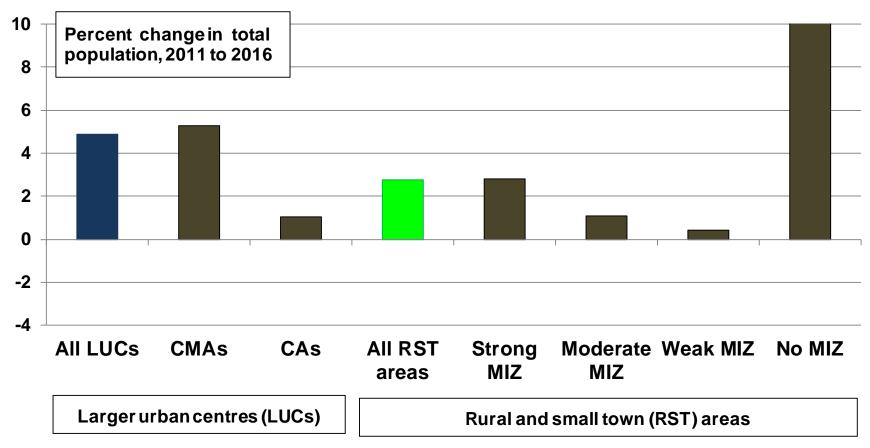
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 00,000 or more (50,000 or more in the urban core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

CMAs grew the fastest -within rural areas, the No MIZ north grew more Ontario, 2006 to 2011



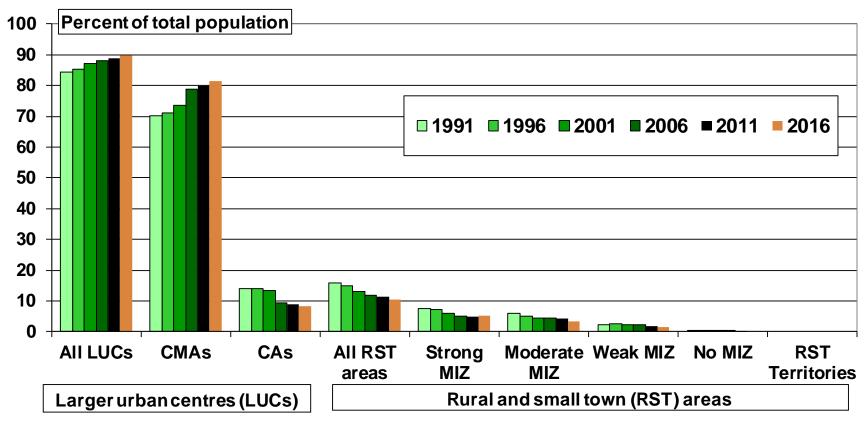
Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

CMAs grew the faster than each other type of area -- except No MIZ, Ontario, 2006 to 2011



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2016, 10 percent of Ontario's population lived in rural and small town areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

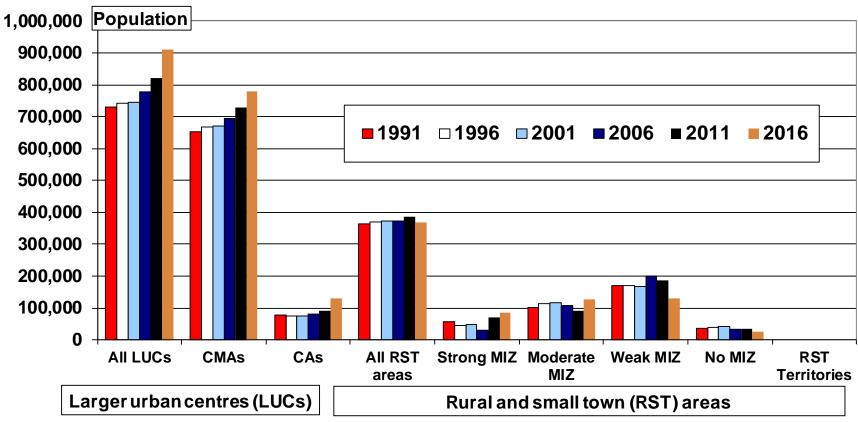
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

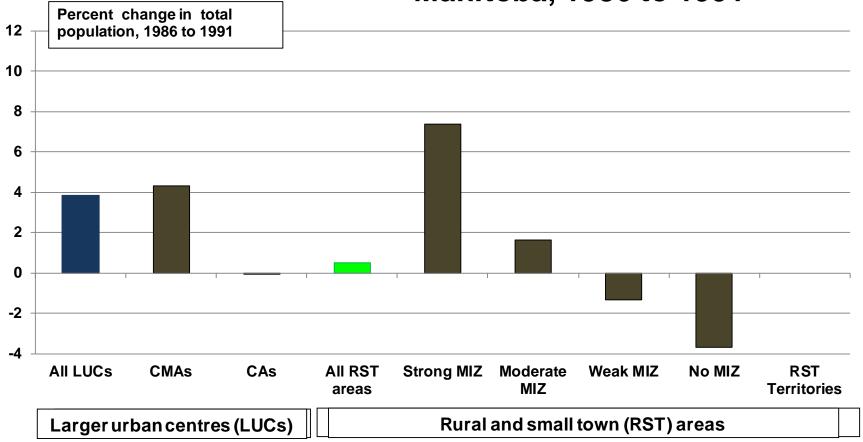
Ontario

In 2016, Manitoba's rural and small town population was 369 thousand



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

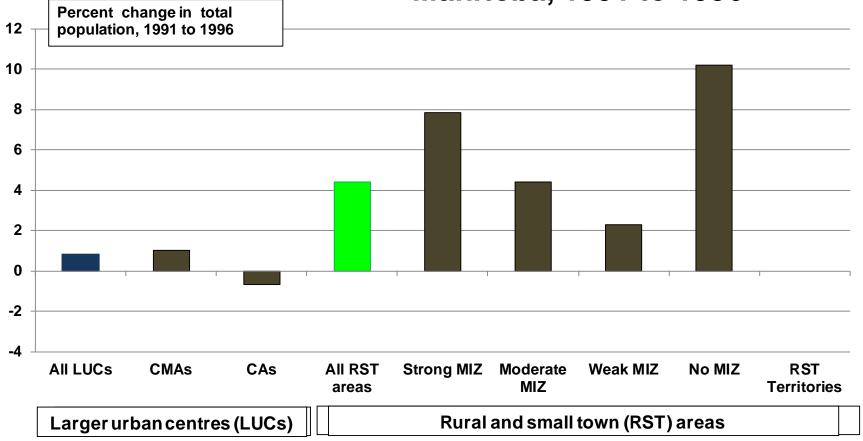
The Winnipeg CMA grew while the CAs declined -rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 1986 to 1991



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

The Winnipeg CMA grew while the CAs declined -rural areas with Strong MIZ and No MIZ grew more Manitoba, 1991 to 1996

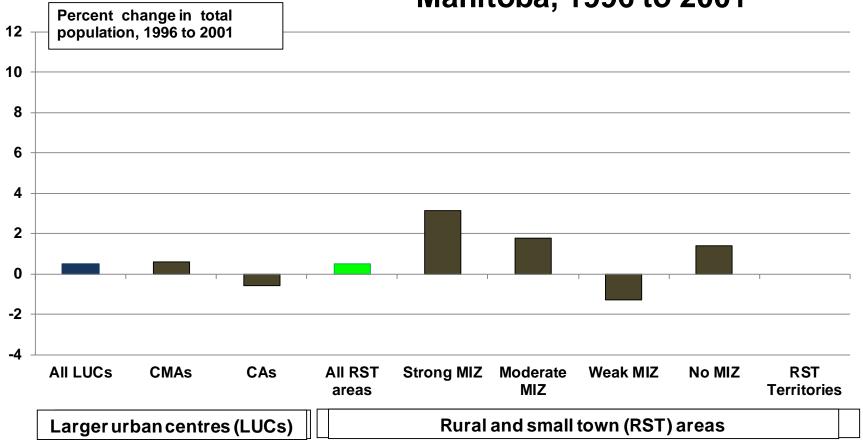


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 1996.

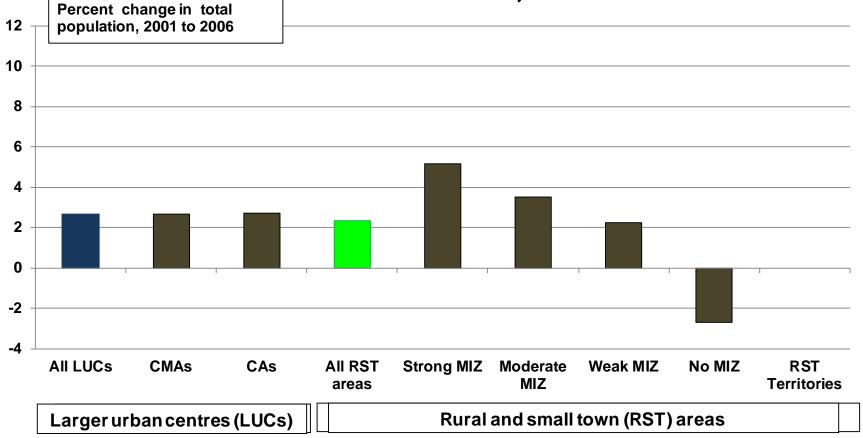
The Winnipeg CMA grew while the CAs declined -rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 1996 to 2001



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

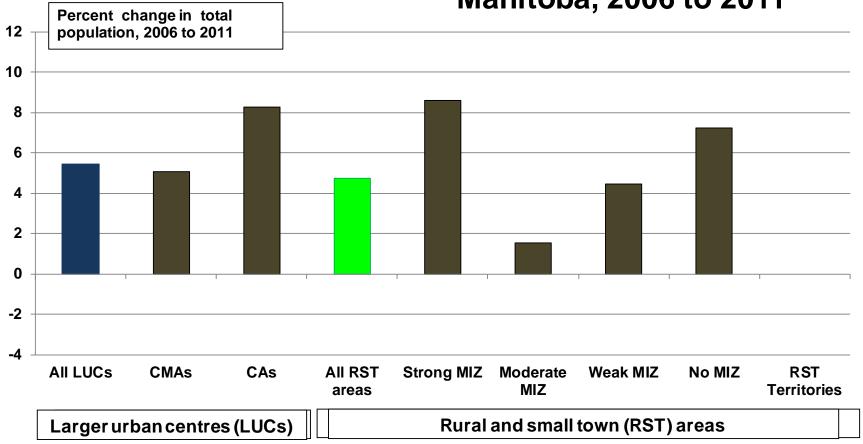
The Winnipeg CMA and the CAs grew at the same rate -rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 2001 to 2006



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

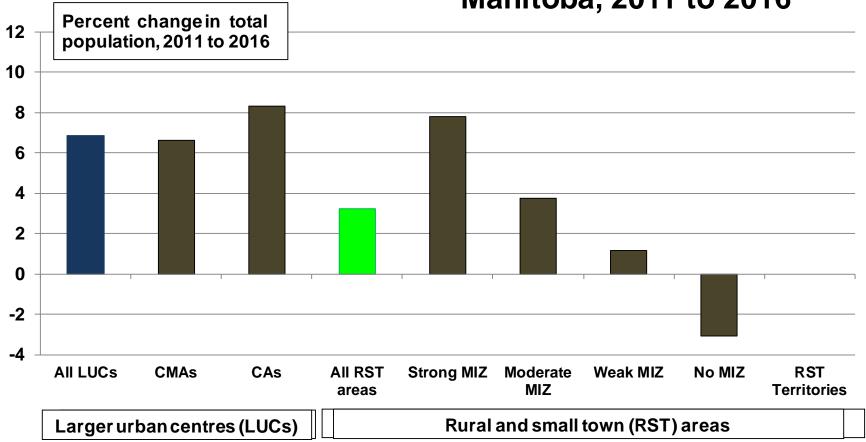
CAs grew more than the Winnipeg CMA -- rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 2006 to 2011



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

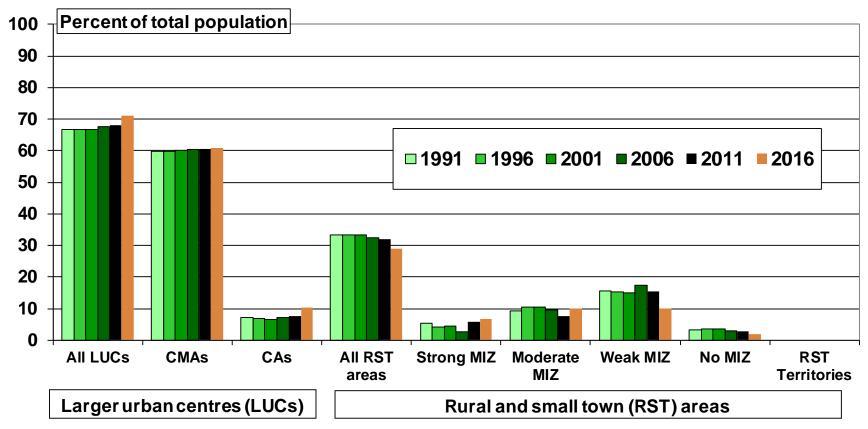
In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

CAs grew more than the Winnipeg CMA -- rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 2011 to 2016



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2016, 29 percent of Manitoba's population lived in rural and small town areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

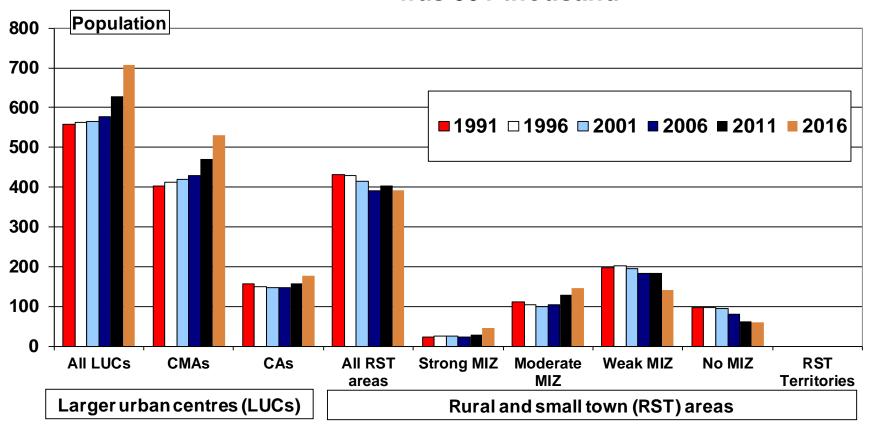
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

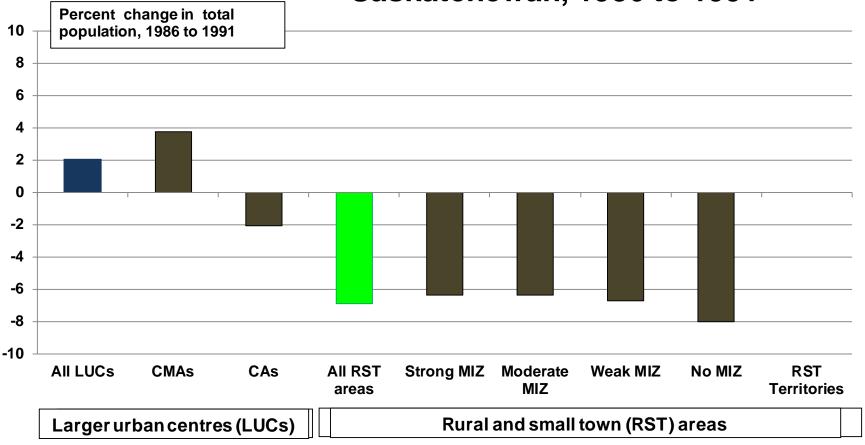
Ontario

In 2016, Saskatchewan's rural and small town population was 391 thousand



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

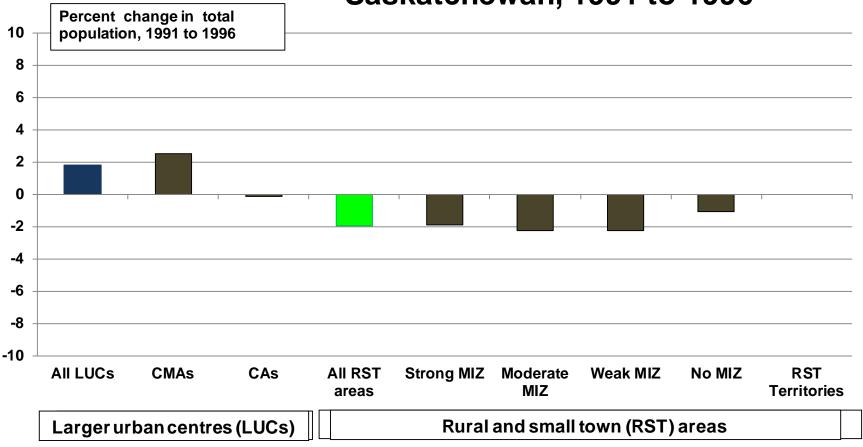
The CMAs (Saskatoon and Regina) grew and all other types of areas declined Saskatchewan, 1986 to 1991



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

The CMAs (Saskatoon and Regina) grew and all other types of areas declined Saskatchewan, 1991 to 1996

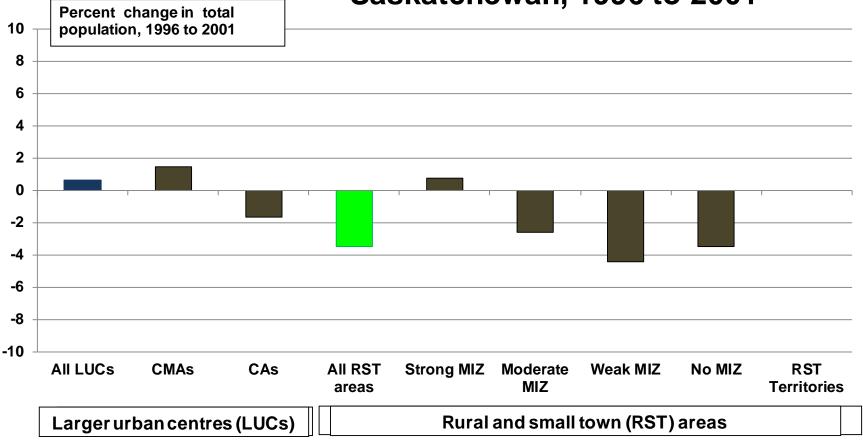


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 1996.

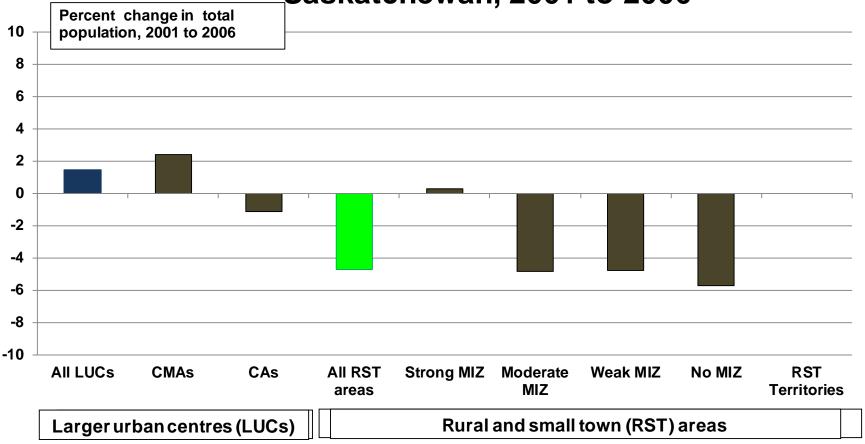
The CMAs (Saskatoon and Regina) grew and rural areas with Strong MIZ grew a bit Saskatchewan, 1996 to 2001



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

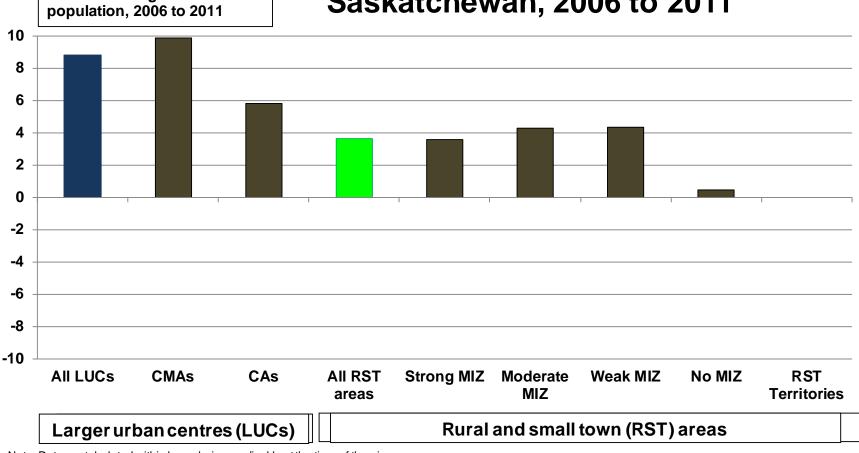
The CMAs (Saskatoon and Regina) grew and rural areas with Strong MIZ grew a bit Saskatchewan, 2001 to 2006



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

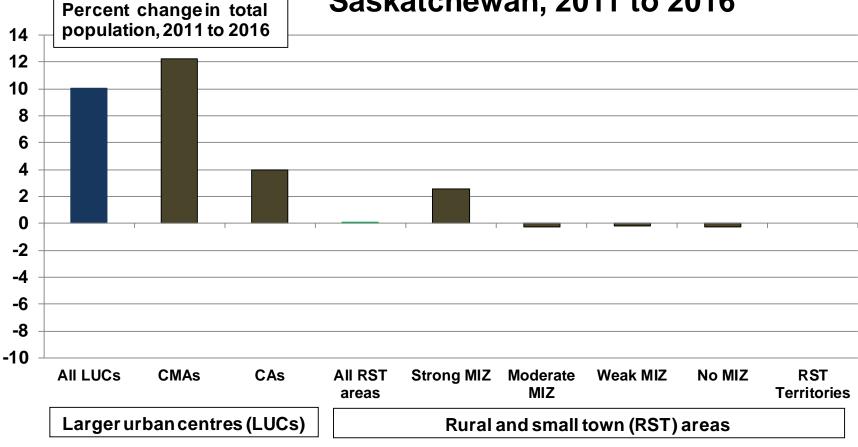
In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

The CMAs (Saskatoon and Regina) grew more than the CAs, which grew more than the RST areas Percent change in total population, 2006 to 2011 Saskatchewan, 2006 to 2011



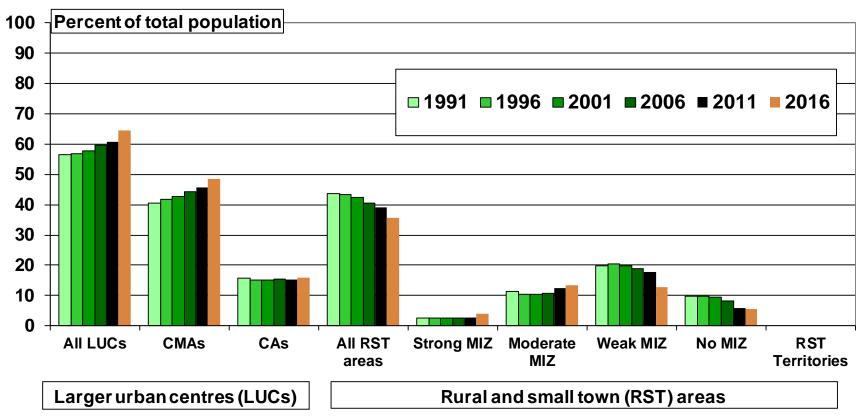
Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

The CMAs (Saskatoon and Regina) grew more than the CAs, which grew more than the RST areas Saskatchewan, 2011 to 2016



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2016, 36 percent of Saskatchewan's population lived in rural and small town areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

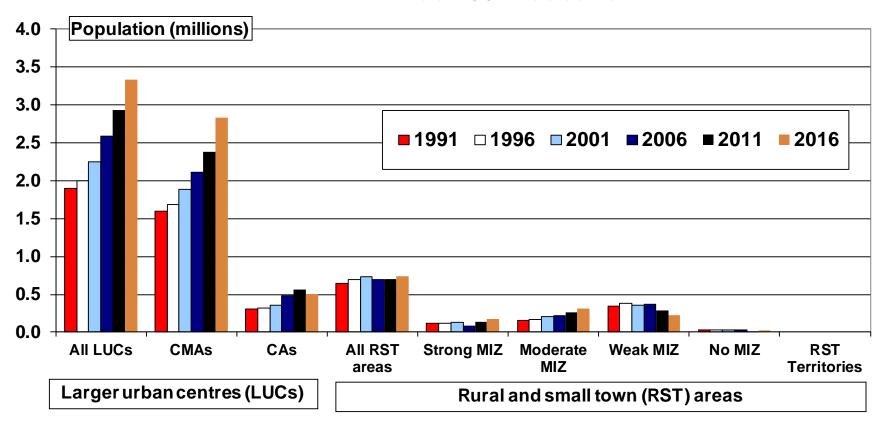
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

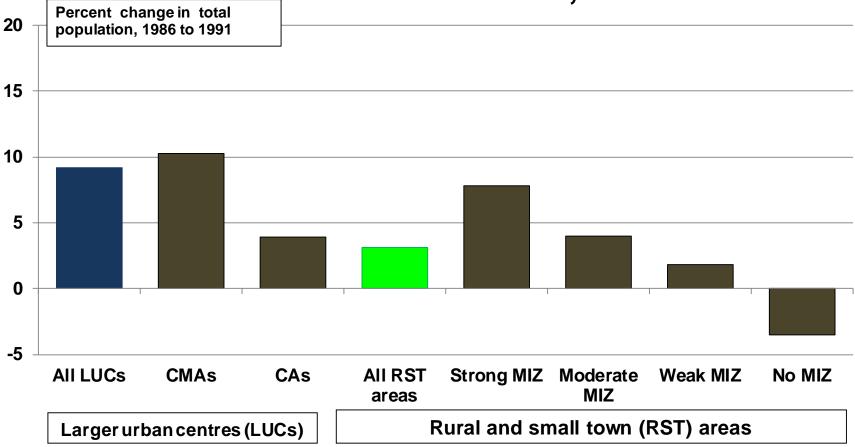
Ontario

In 2016, Alberta's rural and small town population was 733 thousand



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

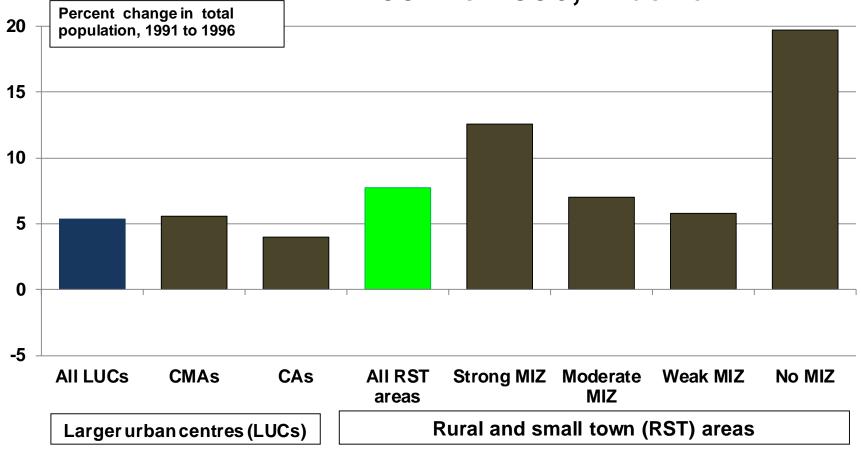
Rural and small town areas grew 3.1%, 1986 to 1991, Alberta



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

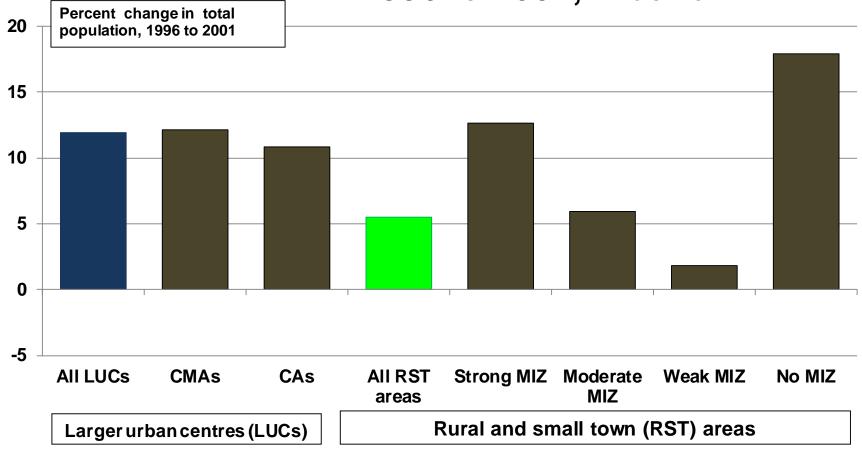
Rural and small town areas grew 7.8%, 1991 to 1996, Alberta



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

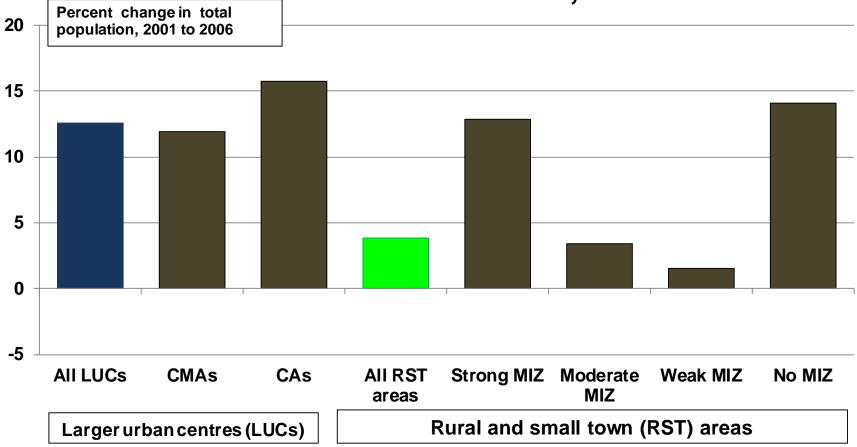
Rural and small town areas grew 5.5%, 1996 to 2001, Alberta



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

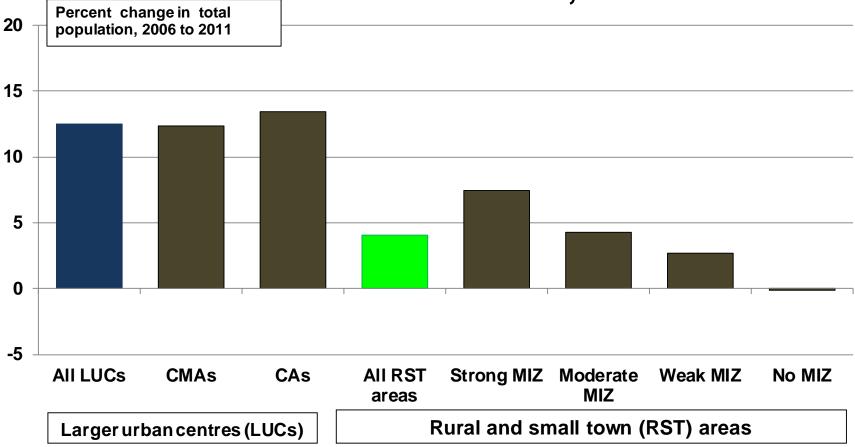
Rural and small town areas grew 3.8%, 2001 to 2006, Alberta



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

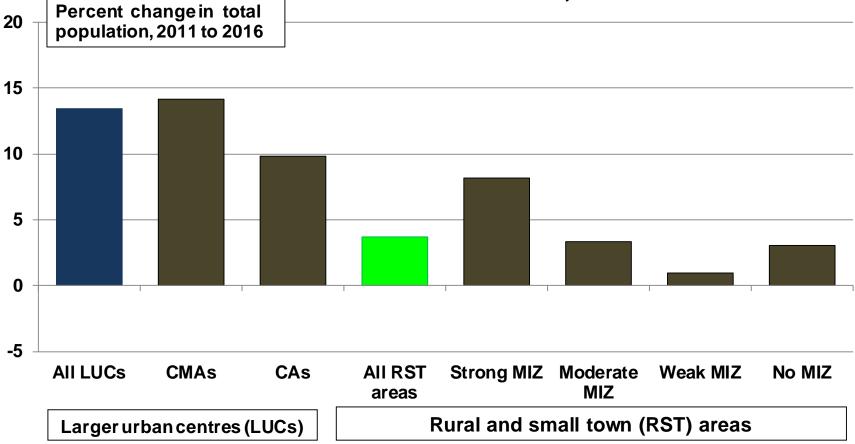
Rural and small town areas grew 4.1%, 2006 to 2011, Alberta



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

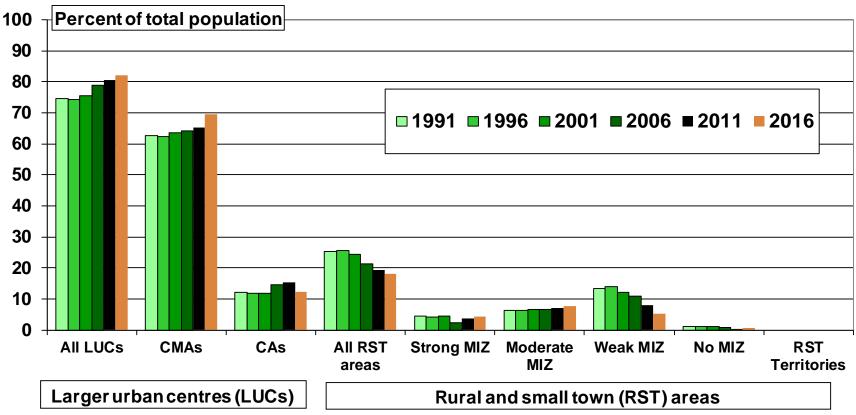
Rural and small town areas grew 3.7% 2011 to 2016, Alberta



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

In 2016, 18 percent of Alberta's population lived in rural and small town areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

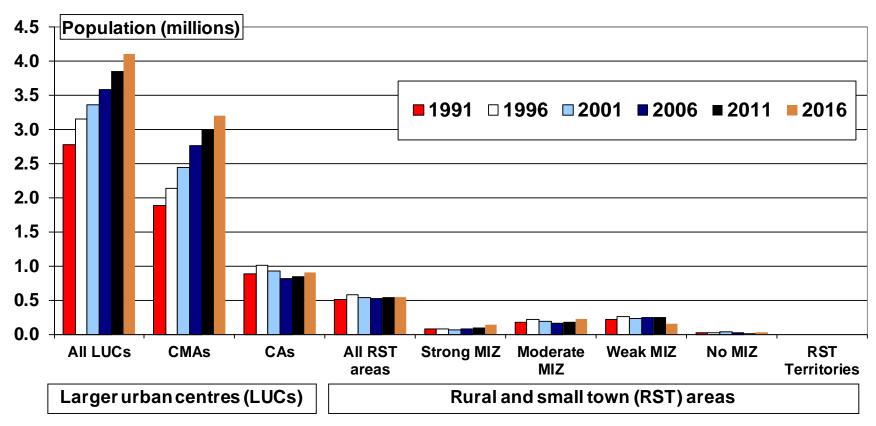
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

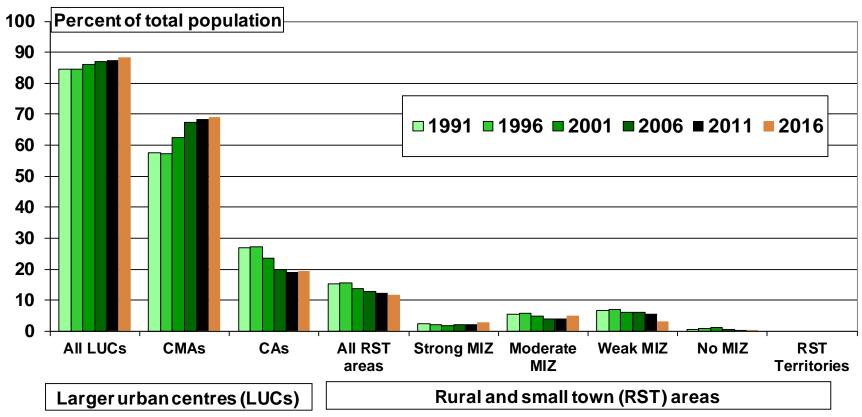
Ontario

In 2016, British Columbia's rural and small town population was 540 thousand



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2016, 12 percent of British Columbia's population lived in rural and small town areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

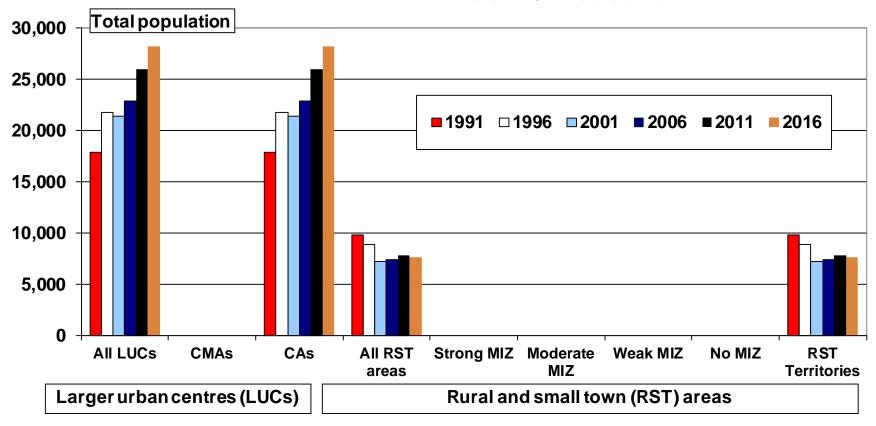
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

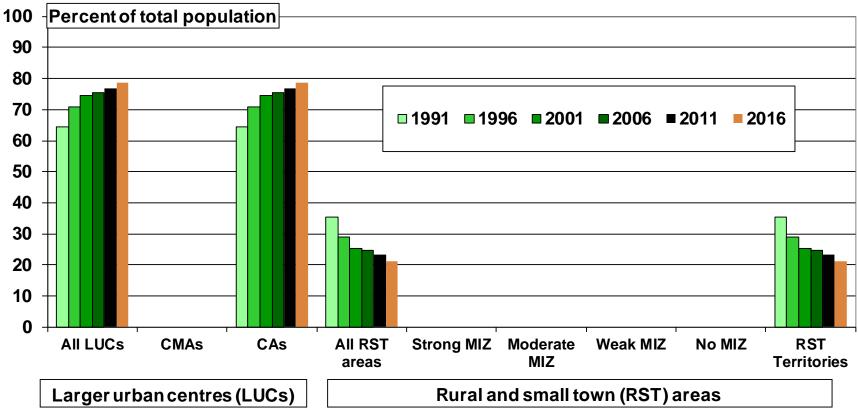
Ontario

In 2016, Yukon's rural and small town population was 7.6 thousand



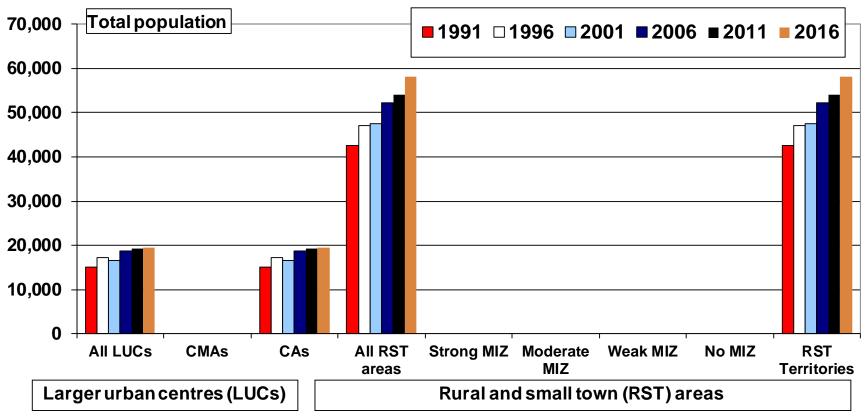
Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2016, 21 percent of Yukon's population lived in rural and small town areas



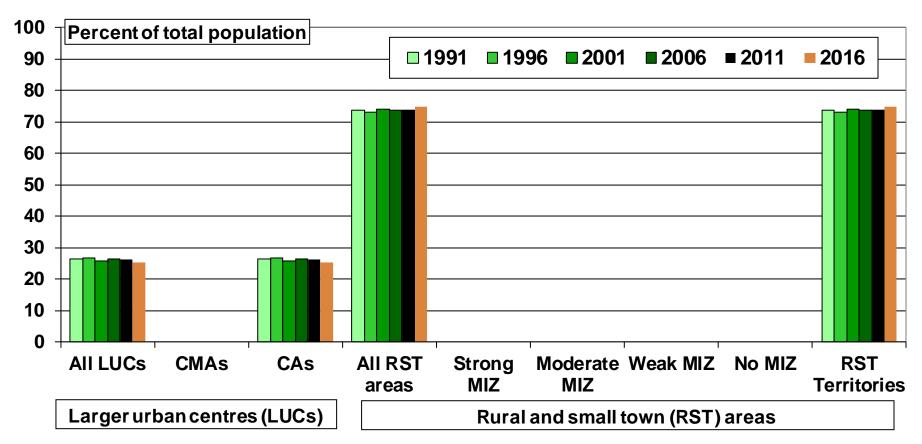
Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2016, the rural and small town population of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut was 58 thousand



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2016, 75 percent of the population of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut lived in rural and small town areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

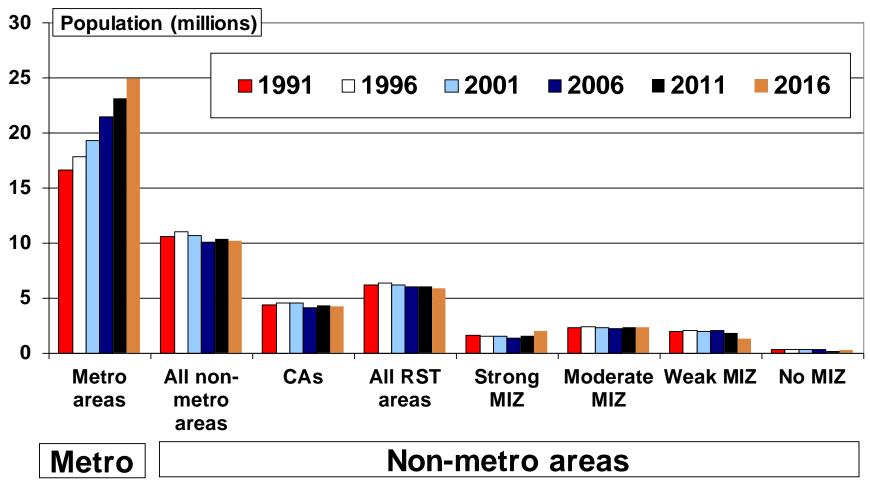
Canada

Ontario

	Metro	Non-metro	Census		Rural	and sma	ll town	(RST) are	as	
	(CMA)	(non-CMA)	agglomerations		Moderate			RST	All rural and small	All a
	(CIVIA)	(HOH-CIVIA)	aggiornerations	Strong MIZ	MIZ	Weak MIZ	No MIZ	Territories	town (RST) areas	
				*** Tota	al populati	on, 2016 ***	t .		· · · · ·	•
Newfoundland and Labrador	205,955	313,761	70,405		121,079	60,285	25,820	n.a.	243,356	5
Prince Edward Island	0	142,907	85,912	25,323	30,395	460	817	n.a.	56,995	14
Nova Scotia	403,390	520,208			117,933	124,264	1,189	n.a.	315,024	
New Brunswick	271,012	476,089	197,031	74,455	128,374	73,315	2,914	n.a.	279,058	
Quebec	5,760,407	2,403,954	864,450		653,473	218,326	32,074	n.a.	1,539,504	
Ontario	10,956,264	2,492,230	1,106,057	708,869	451,442	189,085	36,777	n.a.	1,386,173	
Manitoba	778,489	499,876	131,111	86,189	127,464	129,490	25,622	n.a.	368,765	
Saskatchewan	531,576	566,776	175,700		145,602	140,600	60,406	n.a.	391,076	1,09
Alberta	2,831,429	1,235,746	502,663	174,320	308,929	220,275	29,559	n.a.	733,083	*
British Columbia	3,206,601	1,441,454	901,527	136,640	227,912	151,751	23,624	n.a.	539,927	4,64
Yukon	0	35,874	28,225	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,649	7,649	3
Northwest Territories	Ö	41,786	19,569	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,217	22,217	4
Nunavut	0	35,944	0		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35,944	35,944	*******
	04 045 400		4 007 004							
CANADA	24,945,123	10,206,605	4,287,834 * Percent distrib					65,810	5,918,771	35,15
Newfoundland and Labrador	40	60			23	nin each pi 12	5		47	Г
	0						<u>5</u>	n.a.		
Prince Edward Island	ļ	100	60		21			n.a.	40	
Nova Scotia New Brunswick	44	56	22	8	13	13	0	n.a.	34	
	36	64	26		17	10	0	n.a.	37	·
Quebec	71	29	11	8	8	3	0	n.a.	19	
Ontario	81 61	19	8 10		3 10	1 10	0 2	n.a.	10 29	
Manitoba Saskatchewan	48	39			13			n.a.	<u>29</u> 36	***********
Alberta	70	52	16 12		<u>13</u> 8	13 5	<u>5</u> 1	n.a.	<u></u>	*******
British Columbia	69	30 31	12 19		<u>0</u> 5	3333	<u>-</u> . 1	n.a. n.a.	<u>10</u> 12	
Yukon	09	100	79		n.a.					
	J	100	47			n.a.	n.a.	21	21 53	
Northwest Territories Nunavut	······	100		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53 100	100	
runavul		100		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	100	
CANADA	71	29	12	6	7	4	1	0	17	
		*** Perc	ent distribution	of population	n within ea	ch geogra	ohic clas	s (column p	ercent) ***	
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	3	2	2	5	5	11	n.a.	4	
Prince Edward Island	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	n.a.	1	I
Nova Scotia	2	5	5	4	5	10	0	n.a.	5	
New Brunswick	1	5	5	4	6	6	1	n.a.	5	
Quebec	23	24	20		28	17	13	n.a.	26	<u> </u>
Ontario	44	24	26	36	20	14	15	n.a.	23	I
Manitoba	3	5	3	4	6	10	11	n.a.	6	<u> </u>
Saskatchewan	2	6	4	2	6	11	25	n.a.	7	<u> </u>
Alberta	11	12	12	9	13	17	12	n.a.	12	
British Columbia	13	14	21	7	10	12	10	n.a.	9	Ĭ
Yukon	0	0	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	0	
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34	0	
Nunavut	0	0	0	T	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55	1	1
tanatat			•	11. a.	ii.a.	m.u.	m.u.	00		

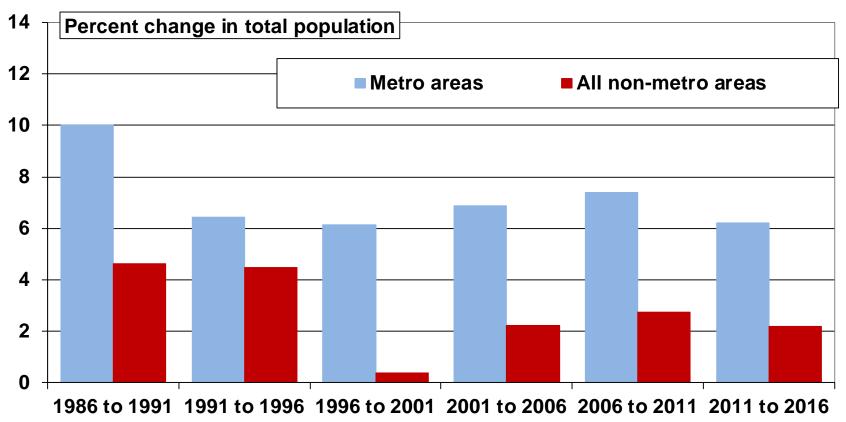
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Canada's non-metro population was 10.2 million in 2016



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census. Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2016.

Canada's non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period since 1986, but metro areas have grown faster



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 - 2016. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

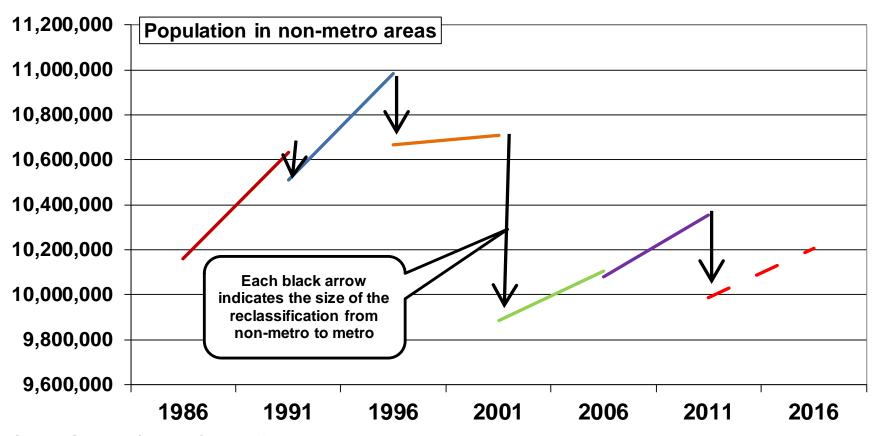
Note that rural or non-metro population change is due to:

- Population change within a fixed or constant set of delineated boundaries (as shown in previous chart); plus
- Reclassification due to rural areas becoming classified as urban - - or non-metro areas becoming classified as metro.

In the accompanying set of tables, the size of the population that has been reclassified in each period is shown in the following tables by comparing the population in period T using the delineation of period T compared to the population in period T using the delineation of period T+1.

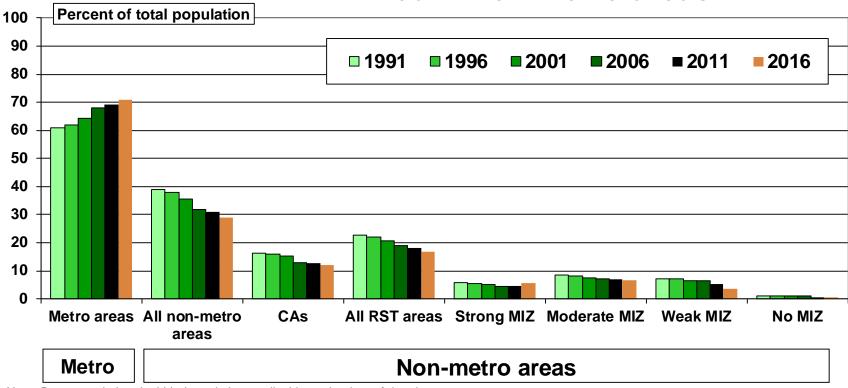
Canada's non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period (see slope of line)

(but reclassification (see black arrows) from non-metro to metro means there are fewer non-metro residents in 2016 than in 1991)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 - 2016.

In 2016, 29% percent of Canada's population lived in non-metro areas

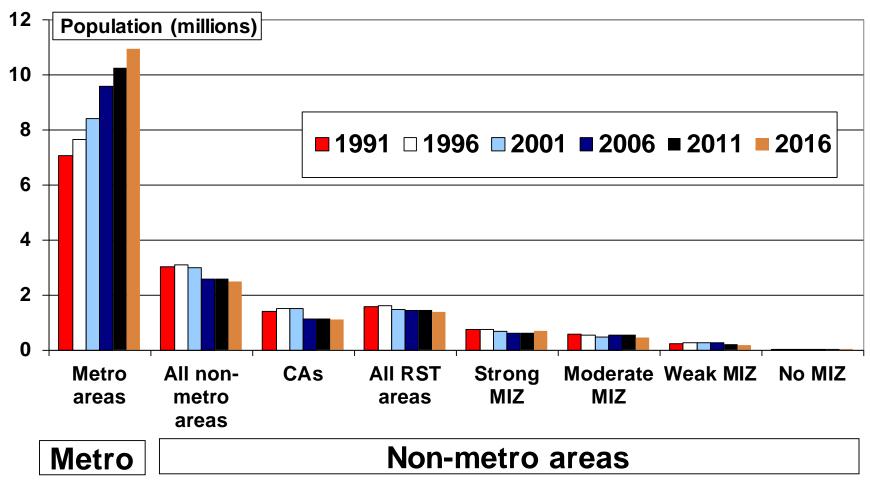


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

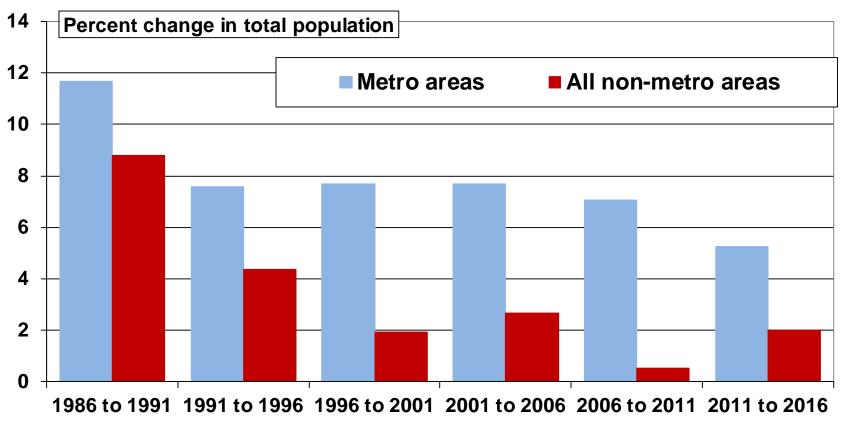
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2016.

Ontario's non-metro population was 2.5 million in 2016



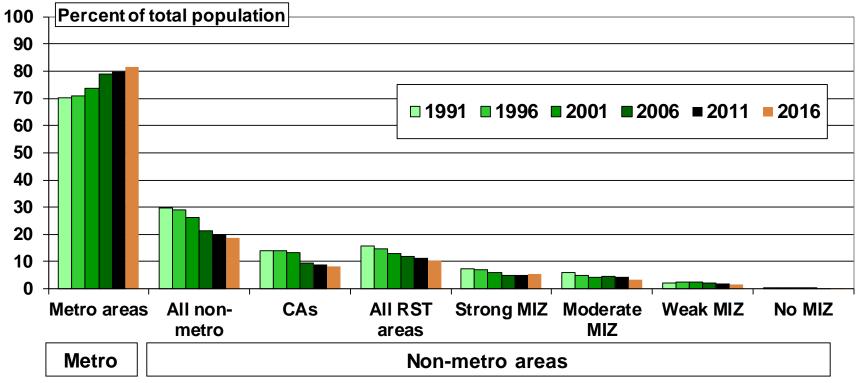
Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census. Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2011.

Ontario's non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period since 1986, but metro areas have grown faster



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 - 2016. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

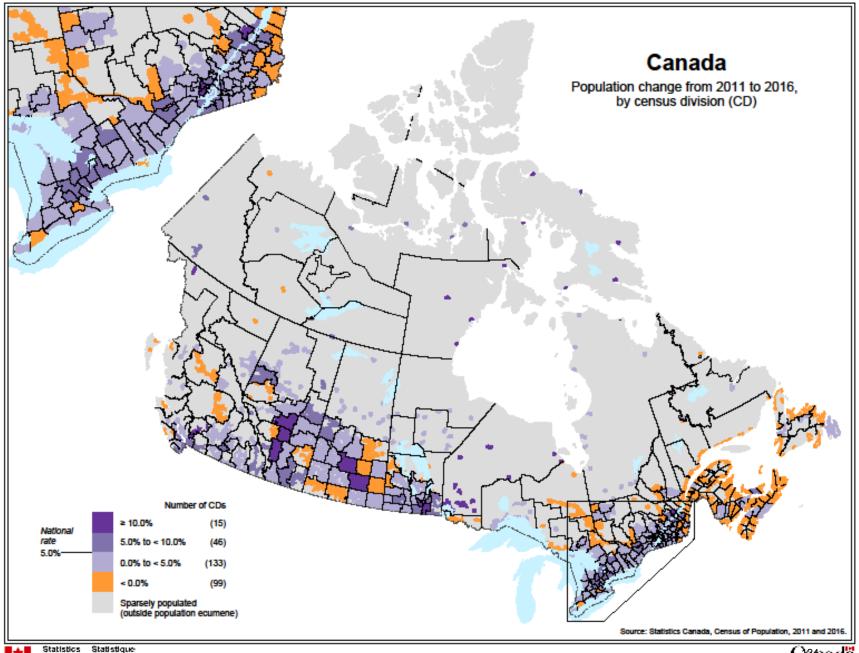
In 2016, 19 percent of Ontario's population lived in non-metro areas

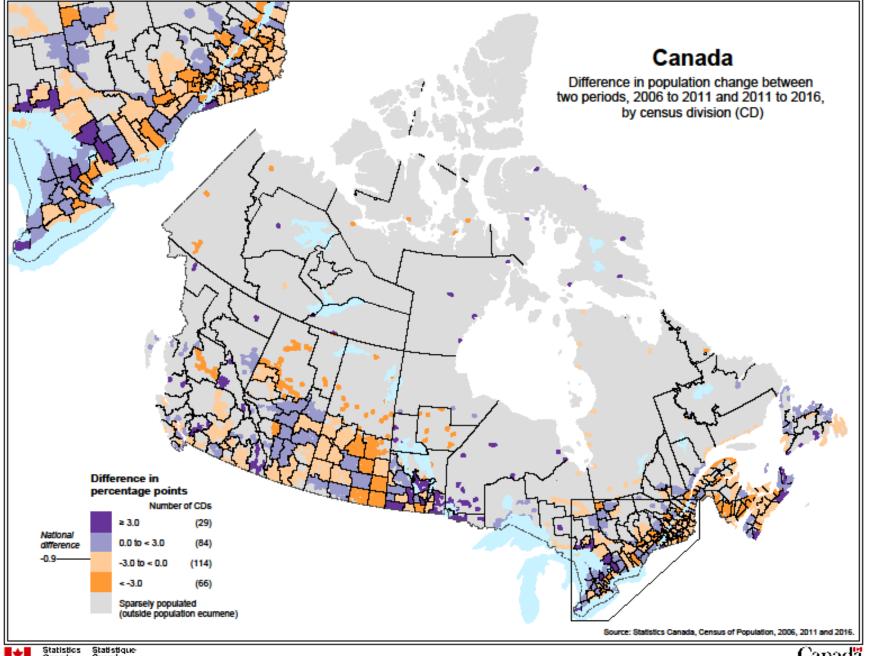


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2016.





Tables:

Population in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Census Agglomerations (CAs) and Rural and Small Town (RST) area, by province, 1966 to 2016

Ray D. Bollman RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

"Rural and Small Town" refers to areas outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000+ and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000 - 99,999. Both include neighbouring municipalities where 50+% of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA)

References:

Statistics Canada. **(2016) Census Dictionary: 2016 Census of Population** (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm)

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2001) "Definitions of Rural." **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 3, No. 3 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. no. 21-006-XIE) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng).

For provincial detail, see:

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2002) **Definitions of Rural** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 61, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objld=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1).

Bollman, Ray D. and Heather A. Clemenson (2008) **Structure and Change in Canada's Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail**(Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 90, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE)
(http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objld=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1).

Percent Change in Rural and Small Town Population, Canada and Provinces, 1966 to 2016

1966 to 1971 3.8 0.9 4.9 1.4 -0.3 7.1	1971 to 1976 5.1 9.5 5.4 9.2 2.8 5.4	1976 to 1981 0.5 1.9 1.9 3.5 5.9	1981 to 1986 -0.3 1.2 2.7 1.7 -0.6	1986 to 1991 -3.0 -0.2 0.5 -0.2	1991 to 1996 -5.1 2.4 -0.6 1.3	1996 to 2001 -10.6 -1.0 -2.3 -2.7	2001 to 2006 -5.6 -1.3 -1.8 -2.5	2006 to 2011 -2.7 -1.9 -1.7 -0.8	2011 to 2016 -2.2 -2.1 -2.1
3.8 0.9 4.9 1.4 -0.3	1976 5.1 9.5 5.4 9.2 2.8	1981 0.5 1.9 1.9 3.5 5.9	-0.3 1.2 2.7 1.7	-3.0 -0.2 0.5 -0.2	-5.1 2.4 -0.6 1.3	-10.6 -1.0 -2.3	2006 -5.6 -1.3 -1.8	2011 -2.7 -1.9 -1.7	2016 -2.2 -2.1 -2.1
0.9 4.9 1.4 -0.3	9.5 5.4 9.2 2.8	1.9 1.9 3.5 5.9	1.2 2.7 1.7	-0.2 0.5 -0.2	2.4 -0.6 1.3	-1.0 -2.3	-1.3 -1.8	-1.9 -1.7	-2.1 -2.1
4.9 1.4 -0.3	5.4 9.2 2.8	1.9 3.5 5.9	2.7 1.7	0.5 -0.2	-0.6 1.3	-2.3	-1.8	-1.7	-2.1
1.4 -0.3	9.2 2.8	3.5 5.9	1.7	-0.2	1.3				
-0.3	2.8	5.9				-2.7	-2.5	-0.8	-2.6
~~~~~		•••••	-0.6	16	~ <b>-</b>				
7.1	5.4				3.5	-0.8	2.2	2.7	0.7
		3.0	0.9	9.3	4.7	1.5	2.4	0.6	2.8
-1.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	4.4	0.5	2.4	4.7	3.2
-6.8	-4.0	1.3	-1.0	-6.9	-2.0	-3.5	-4.7	3.7	0.1
3.0	11.2	22.0	2.5	3.1	7.8	5.5	3.8	4.1	3.7
16.3	20.8	17.0	-0.4	7.2	12.8	-1.1	0.8	0.8	2.2
27.9	18.7	6.0	-0.4	18.9	16.0	-18.9	2.8	5.3	-2.8
21.1	22.4	7.3	14.2	4.9	11.0	-7.0	9.3	-2.4	0.0
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.1	10.2	8.3	12.7
				******************		0 1	1 0	1 7	1.4
••						n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 8.1	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 8.1 10.2	

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1971 to 2016.

Note: Rural and small town refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs).

Note: Population change is calculated using constant "Rural and Small Town" (non-CMA/CA) boundaries based on the end-period delineation.

Percent of population li	ving in r	ural and	small to	wn area	s, Canad	a and Pr	ovinces,	1971 to	2016	
•										
	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Newfoundland	74.8	64.1	59.6	54.9	55.4	55.6	53.5	54.1	51.7	46.8
Prince Edward Island	77.4	67.0	51.1	45.1	44.0	45.6	44.9	45.0	42.2	39.9
Nova Scotia	55.9	45.0	40.9	43.2	39.6	38.7	36.7	35.8	34.9	34.1
New Brunswick	66.0	61.4	49.4	49.0	48.0	48.5	47.7	41.5	38.9	37.4
Quebec	30.5	27.5	26.7	23.3	22.7	22.4	21.5	20.1	19.6	18.9
Ontario	27.4	24.8	21.2	16.3	15.8	14.8	13.0	11.9	11.3	10.3
Manitoba	45.3	42.6	38.8	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.4	32.3	31.9	28.8
Saskatchewan	71.2	63.3	55.6	47.8	43.6	43.3	42.3	40.4	39.1	35.6
Alberta	43.0	41.9	41.9	27.3	25.3	25.8	24.6	21.2	19.4	18.0
British Columbia	31.0	36.9	26.6	15.6	15.4	15.5	13.8	12.8	12.4	11.6
Yukon	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.3	35.5	29.1	25.4	24.6	23.2	21.3
Northwest Territories	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.7	73.2	55.7	54.9	53.6	53.2
Nunavut	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CANADA	36.3	33.7	30.1	24.1	22.8	22.2	20.6	18.9	18.0	16.8

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1971 to 2016.

Note: Rural and small town refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs).

#### Percent change in population with constant boundaries for CMAs, CAs and RST areas, Canada, 1966 to 2016 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001 2006 2011 1966 to 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001 2006 2011 2016 Canada Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) 11.0 6.8 5.8 5.9 10.0 6.4 6.2 6.9 7.4 6.2 Census Agglomerations (CAs) 7.2 6.7 4.5 7.1 5.3 4.2 3.3 2.1 1.5 4.0 Rural and Small Town (RST) areas 3.3 6.3 6.7 0.6 3.0 3.9 -0.4 1.0 1.7 1.4 Newfoundland Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) 12.2 6.2 1.3 4.7 8.8 4.6 8.8 6.5 4.6 -0.7 Census Agglomerations (CAs) 0.0 13.2 -1.5 -5.4 0.0 -3.0 -7.3 1.3 1.1 2.5 Rural and Small Town (RST) areas -5.1 -2.2 3.8 5.1 0.5 -0.3 -3.0 -10.6 -5.6 -2.7 **Prince Edward Island** Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 Census Agglomerations (CAs) 10.1 4.8 -0.7 5.5 5.3 4.7 4.8 1.8 1.8 7.3 Rural and Small Town (RST) areas 0.9 9.5 1.9 1.2 -0.2 2.4 -1.0 -1.3 -1.9 -2.1 **Nova Scotia** Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) 6.1 6.9 3.6 6.6 8.3 3.7 4.7 3.8 4.7 3.3 Census Agglomerations (CAs) -0.4 0.2 -0.2 -1.7 -2.1 1.6 1.1 -1.1 -4.3 -1.0 Rural and Small Town (RST) areas 4.9 5.4 1.9 2.7 0.5 -0.6 -2.3 -1.8 -1.7 -2.1 **New Brunswick** Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) 2.4 0.2 3.1 -0.1 -2.4 1.0 5.8 1.0 3.1 7.1 Census Agglomerations (CAs) 9.5 1.0 2.7 3.0 4.7 4.0 1.6 0.5 3.2 0.4 Rural and Small Town (RST) areas 1.4 9.2 3.5 1.7 -0.2 1.3 -2.7 -2.5 8.0--2.6 Quebec 7.1 5.5 4.1 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) 7.2 4.1 1.9 2.5 3.8 2.5 5.1 Census Agglomerations (CAs) 2.5 2.0 4.5 5.2 1.8 2.6 0.3 -0.7 3.3 3.7 Rural and Small Town (RST) areas -0.3 2.8 5.9 -0.6 1.6 3.5 8.0-2.2 2.7 0.7 Ontario Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) 12.7 5.2 7.3 11.7 7.7 7.1 7.2 7.6 7.7 5.3 Census Agglomerations (CAs) 4.1 1.0 0.8 12.9 2.5 2.4 8.2 2.3 3.0 0.4 Rural and Small Town (RST) areas 7.1 5.4 3.0 0.9 9.3 4.7 1.5 2.4 0.6 2.8 Manitoba Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) 6.2 5.6 4.3 1.0 5.1 6.6 5.2 1.1 0.6 2.7 Census Agglomerations (CAs) 0.0 -8.1 -5.9 2.7 0.0 -0.7 -0.6 2.7 8.3 8.3 Rural and Small Town (RST) areas 4.7 3.2 -1.4 1.3 0.2 0.4 0.5 4.4 0.5 2.4 Saskatchewan Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) 7.6 6.6 11.8 11.2 3.8 2.5 1.5 2.4 9.9 12.2 Census Agglomerations (CAs) 0.0 2.8 6.0 5.5 -2.1 -0.1 -1.7 -1.1 5.8 4.0 Rural and Small Town (RST) areas -6.8 -6.9 -2.0 -3.5 -4.7 3.7 0.1 -4.0 1.3 -1.0 **Alberta** Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) 18.9 6.6 5.6 12.2 12.3 14.1 13.9 21.6 10.3 11.9 Census Agglomerations (CAs) 4.0 3.8 21.3 19.8 9.3 3.9 10.8 15.7 13.4 9.9 Rural and Small Town (RST) areas 3.0 11.2 22.0 2.5 3.1 7.8 5.5 3.8 4.1 3.7 **British Columbia**

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1976 to 2016.

15.3

25.5

16.3

8.3

12.4

20.8

8.5

11.9

17.0

8.4

1.8

-0.4

15.6

14.2

7.2

13.0

14.9

12.8

7.6

1.7

-1.1

6.7

3.5

8.0

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)

Rural and Small Town (RST) areas

Census Agglomerations (CAs)

8.7

5.3

8.0

6.6

4.4

2.2

Population (	Change in	CMA, CA	and RST	Areas, 19	66 - 2016	, Canada	and Prov	inces (co	ntinued)				
,			Five-year				Five-vear per	cont change				Fire year par	roont obongo
			percent change				Five-year per	cent change				Five-year per	cent change
	1966	1971	1966-1971	1971	1971	1976	1971-1976	1971-1976	1976	1976	1981	1976-1981	1976-1981
Area	1971	1971	constant	1971	1976	1976	current	constant	1976	1981	1981	current	constant
classification	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries
Newfoundland CMA	117,533	131,814	12.2	131,814	131,814	143,390	8.8	8.8	143,390	145,400	154,820	8.0	6.5
CA	117,555	0	0.0	0	50,319	56,937	n.a.	13.2	56,937	75,602	74,457	30.8	-1.5
RST	375,863	390,290	3.8	390,290	339,971	357,398	-8.4	5.1	357,398	336,723	338,404	-5.3	0.5
Total	493,396	522,104	5.8	522,104	522,104	557,725	6.8	6.8	557,725	557,725	567,681	1.8	1.8
Prince Edward Is CMA	land 0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	22,934	25,253	10.1	25,253	39,257	38,982	54.4	-0.7	38,982	56,825	59,949	53.8	5.5
RST	85,601	86,388	0.9	86,388	72,384	79,247	-8.3	9.5	79,247	61,404	62,557	-21.1	1.9
Total	108,535	111,641	2.9	111,641	111,641	118,229	5.9	5.9	118,229	118,229	122,506	3.6	3.6
Nova Scotia CMA	209,901	222,637	6.1	222,637	250,581	267,991	20.4	6.9	267,991	267,991	277,727	3.6	3.6
CA	125,749	125,188	-0.4	125,188	185,102	188,106	50.3	1.6	188,106	220,388	222,920	18.5	1.1
RST	420,389	441,135	4.9	441,135	353,277	372,474	-15.6	5.4	372,474	340,192	346,795	-6.9	1.9
Total	756,039	788,960	4.4	788,960	788,960	828,571	5.0	5.0	828,571	828,571	847,442	2.3	2.3
New Brunswick CMA	104,195	106,744	2.4	106,744	106,744	112,974	5.8	5.8	112,974	112,974	114,048	1.0	1.0
CA	99,633	100,744	9.5	100,744	146,683	148,133	35.8	1.0	148,133	231,827	238,117	60.7	2.7
RST	412,960	418,713	1.4	418,713	381,130	416,143	-0.6	9.2	416,143	332,449	344,238	-17.3	3.5
Total	616,788	634,557	2.9	634,557	634,557	677,250	6.7	6.7	677,250	677,250	696,403	2.8	2.8
<b>Quebec</b> CMA	3,271,241	3,506,643	7.2	3,506,643	3,502,670	3,645,233	4.0	4.1	3,645,233	3,751,326	3,821,628	4.8	1.9
CA	667,491	684,368	2.5	684,368	855,680	872,994	27.6	2.0	872,994	856,408	894,691	2.5	4.5
RST	1,842,113	1,836,753	-0.3	1,836,753	1,669,414	1,716,218	-6.6	2.8	1,716,218	1,626,711	1,722,084	0.3	5.9
Total	5,780,845	6,027,764	4.3	6,027,764	6,027,764	6,234,445	3.4	3.4	6,234,445	6,234,445	6,438,403	3.3	3.3
Ontario CMA	4,360,223	4,912,367	12.7	4,912,367	4,998,210	5,357,336	9.1	7.2	5,357,336	5,357,336	5,635,892	5.2	5.2
CA	630,121	680,682	8.0	680,682	758,865	856,551	25.8	12.9	856,551	1,128,209	1,156,916	35.1	2.5
RST	1,970,526	2,110,057	7.1	2,110,057	1,946,031	2,050,578	-2.8	5.4	2,050,578	1,778,920	1,832,299	-10.6	3.0
Total	6,960,870	7,703,106	10.7	7,703,106	7,703,106	8,264,465	7.3	7.3	8,264,465	8,264,465	8,625,107	4.4	4.4
<b>Manitoba</b> CMA	508,759	540,262	6.2	540,262	549,808	578,271	7.0	5.2	578,271	578,217	584,842	1.1	1.1
CA	0	0	0.0	0	8,873	8,152	n.a.	-8.1	8,152	45,603	42,922	426.5	-5.9
RST	454,307	447,985	-1.4	447,985	429,566	435,083	-2.9	1.3	435,083	397,686	398,477	-8.4	0.2
Total Saskatchewan	963,066	988,247	2.6	988,247	988,247	1,021,506	3.4	3.4	1,021,506	1,021,506	1,026,241	0.5	0.5
CMA	248,332	267,183	7.6	267,183	267,183	284,941	6.6	6.6	284,941	284,984	318,523	11.8	11.8
CA	0	0	0.0	0	51,680	53,107	n.a.	2.8	53,107	105,359	111,667	110.3	6.0
RST	707,012	659,059	-6.8	659,059	607,379	583,276	-11.5	-4.0	583,276	530,981	538,123	-7.7	1.3
Total Alberta	955,344	926,242	-3.0	926,242	926,242	921,324	-0.5	-0.5	921,324	921,324	968,313	5.1	5.1
CMA	755,945	899,021	18.9	899,021	899,357	1,024,145	13.9	13.9	1,024,145	1,027,667	1,249,800	22.0	21.6
CA	27,720	28,773	3.8	28,773	35,944	43,618	51.6	21.3	43,618	41,428	49,645	13.8	19.8
RST	679,538	700,080	3.0	700,080	692,573	770,274	10.0	11.2	770,274	768,942	938,279	21.8	22.0
Total British Columbia	1,463,203	1,627,874	11.3	1,627,874	1,627,874	1,838,037	12.9	12.9	1,838,037	1,838,037	2,237,724	21.7	21.7
CMA	1,108,353	1,278,152	15.3	1,278,152	1,278,152	1,384,598	8.3	8.3	1,384,598	1,384,598	1,501,664	8.5	8.5
CA	182,090	228,437	25.5	228,437	153,375	172,357	-24.5	12.4	172,357	457,734	512,314	197.2	11.9
RST	583,231 1,873,674	678,032	16.3 16.6	678,032	753,094 2,184,621	909,653	34.2	20.8	909,653	624,276	730,489	-19.7	17.0
Total Canada (excludin		2,184,621 and Nunavu		2,184,621	2,184,621	2,466,608	12.9	12.9	2,466,608	2,466,608	2,744,467	11.3	11.3
CMA	10,684,482	11,864,823	11.0	11,864,823	11,984,519	12,798,879	7.9	6.8	12,798,879	12,910,493	13,658,944	6.7	5.8
CA	1,755,738	1,881,801	7.2	1,881,801	2,285,778	2,438,937	29.6	6.7	2,438,937	3,219,383	3,363,598	37.9	4.5
RST Total	7,531,540 19,971,760	7,768,492	3.1 7.7	7,768,492 21,515,116	7,244,819 21,515,116	7,690,344 22,928,160	-1.0 6.6	6.1 6.6	7,690,344 22,928,160	6,798,284 22,928,160	7,251,745 24,274,287	-5.7 5.9	6.7 5.9
Yukon	10,511,100	21,515,116	1.1	١,٥١٥,١١٥	۱,۵۱۵,۱۱۵	حد,520,100	0.0	0.0	حد,٥٤٥,١٥٥	LL,JZU, 10U	∠ <del>-</del> 7,∠1+,∠01	5.9	5.9
CMA	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0 450	0.0	
RST Total	14,382 14,382	18,390 18,390	27.9 27.9	18,390 18,390	18,390 18,390	21,835 21,835	18.7 18.7	18.7 18.7	21,835 21,835	21,835 21,835	23,150 23,150	6.0 6.0	6.0 6.0
Northwest Territo		10,000	27.0	10,000	10,000	21,000	10.7	10.1	21,000	21,000	20,100	0.0	0.0
CMA	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	0	0	0.0	0 34 905	24.905	42.610	0.0	0.0	42.610	0	0 45 740	0.0	0.0
RST Total	28,738 28,738	34,805 34,805	21.1 21.1	34,805 34,805	34,805 34,805	42,610 42,610	22.4 22.4	22.4 22.4	42,610 42,610	42,610 42,610	45,740 45,740	7.3 7.3	7.3 7.3
Nunavut		,000		,000	,000	,0.0			,0.0	,0.0	.5,0		
CMA	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA RST	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	0	0	0.0 0.0	0	0	0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0	0	0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
Canada		ŭ		ŭ	ŭ	ŭ		2.0		ŭ	ŭ		
CMA	10,684,482	11,864,823	11.0	11,864,823	11,984,519	12,798,879	7.9	6.8	12,798,879	12,910,493	13,658,944	6.7	
CA RST	1,755,738 7,574,660	1,881,801 7,821,687	7.2 3.3	1,881,801 7,821,687	2,285,778 7,298,014	2,438,937 7,754,789	29.6 -0.9	6.7 6.3	2,438,937 7,754,789	3,219,383 6,862,729	3,363,598 7,320,635	37.9 -5.6	
Total	20,014,880	21,568,311	7.8	21,568,311	21,568,311	22,992,605	6.6	6.6		22,992,605	24,343,177	-5.0 5.9	

Total 20,014,880 21,568,311 7.8 21,568,311 21,568,311 22,992,605 6.6 6.6 22,992,605 22,992,605 24,343,177 5.9 5.9 Source: Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1971 to 2016.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an a built-up core of 50,000 or more people and a total population of 100,000 or more and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a built-up core of 10,000 or more people and a total population of 10,000 - 99,999 and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Population (	Change ir	CMA, CA	and RS	Areas, 1	966 - 201	6, Canada	and Prov	inces (c	ontinued)						
				Five-year per					Five-year per					, ,	rcent change
Area	1981 1981	1981 1986	1986 1986	1981-1986 current	1981-1986	1986 1986	1986 1991	1991 1991	1986-1991 current	1986-1991	1991 1991	1991 1996	1996 1996	1991-1996	1991-1996
classification	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries		constant boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	constant boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	current boundaries	constant boundaries
Newfoundland															
CMA	154,820	154,835	161,901	4.6	4.6	161,901	161,901	171,859	6.2		171,859	171,848	174,051	1.3	
CA RST	74,457 338,404	100,060 312,786	94,624 311,824	27.1 -7.9	-5.4 -0.3	94,624 311,824	81,542 324,906	81,520 315,096	-13.8 1.0	0.0 -3.0	81,520 315,096	73,041 323,585	70,817 306,924		
Total	567,681	567,681	568,349	0.1	0.1	568,349	568,349	568,475	0.0	0.0	568,475	568,474	551,792	-2.9	
Prince Edward Isl															
CMA CA	59,949	0 66,000	0 69,482	0.0 15.9	0.0 5.3	0.00 69,482	0.00 69,458	0.00 72,709	0.0 4.6	0.0 4.7	0.00 72,709	0.00 69,885	0.00 73,225		
RST	62,557	56,506	57,168	-8.6	1.2	57,168	57,192	57,056	-0.2		57,056	59,880	61,332		
Total	122,506	122,506	126,650	3.4	3.4	126,650	126,650	129,765	2.5	2.5	129,765	129,765	134,557	3.7	3.7
Nova Scotia CMA	277,727	277,727	295,990	6.6	6.6	295,990	295,922	320,501	8.3	8.3	320,501	320,501	332,518	3.7	3.7
CA	222,920	202,000	199,723	-10.4	-1.1	199,723	222,380	222,859	11.6	0.2	222,859	225,551	225,096		
RST	346,795	367,715	377,462	8.8	2.7	377,462	354,873	356,582	-5.5	0.5	356,582	353,890	351,668	-1.4	-0.6
Total New Brunswick	847,442	847,442	873,175	3.0	3.0	873,175	873,175	899,942	3.1	3.1	899,942	899,942	909,282	1.0	1.0
CMA	114,048	121,012	121,265	6.3	0.2	121,265	121,265	124,981	3.1	3.1	124,981	125,838	125,705	0.6	-0.1
CA	238,117	233,215	240,228	0.9	3.0	240,228	240,228	251,525	4.7	4.7	251,525	244,601	254,444	1.2	4.0
RST	344,238	342,176	347,942	1.1	1.7	347,942	347,942	347,394	-0.2	-0.2	347,394	353,461	357,984	3.0	
Total Quebec	696,403	696,403	709,435	1.9	1.9	709,435	709,435	723,900	2.0	2.0	723,900	723,900	738,133	2.0	2.0
CMA	3,821,628	4,041,354	4,142,154	8.4	2.5	4,142,154	4,142,154	4,436,174	7.1	7.1	4,436,174	4,519,426	4,693,265	5.8	3.8
CA	894,691	865,863	868,718	-2.9	0.3	868,718	846,908	891,301	2.6	5.2	891,301	834,420	849,795		
RST Total	1,722,084 6,438,403	1,531,186 6,438,403	1,521,588 6,532,460	-11.6 1.5	-0.6 1.5	1,521,588 6,532,460	1,543,398 6,532,460	1,568,490 6,895,965	3.1 5.6	1.6 5.6	1,568,490 6,895,965	1,542,117 6,895,963	1,595,735 7,138,795	1.7 3.5	
Ontario	0,430,403	0,430,403	0,332,400	1.5	1.5	0,332,400	0,332,400	0,030,300	3.0	3.0	0,033,303	0,030,300	7,130,733	5.5	3.3
CMA	5,635,892	5,896,478	6,328,626	12.3	7.3	6,328,626	6,333,439	7,073,420	11.8	11.7	7,073,420	7,100,762	7,639,013		
CA	1,156,916	1,258,974	1,289,659	11.5	2.4	1,289,659	1,314,637	1,422,183	10.3	8.2	1,422,183	1,458,964	1,518,422		
RST Total	1,832,299 8,625,107	1,469,655 8,625,107	1,483,410 9,101,695	-19.0 5.5	0.9 5.5	1,483,410 9,101,695	1,453,619 9,101,695	1,589,282 10,084,885	7.1 10.8	9.3 10.8	1,589,282 10,084,885	1,525,159 10,084,885	1,596,138 10,753,573	0.4 6.6	
Manitoba	-,,	-,,	-,,			-,,	-,,	,,				, ,	,,		
CMA	584,842	592,061	625,304	6.9	5.6	625,304	625,304	652,354	4.3	4.3	652,354	660,450	667,209		
CA RST	42,922 398,477	81,656 352,524	83,891 353,820	95.4 -11.2	2.7 0.4	83,891 353,820	76,648 361,063	76,614 362,977	-8.7 2.6	0.0 0.5	76,614 362,977	75,868 355,624	75,351 371,338	-1.6 2.3	
Total	1,026,241	1,026,241	1,063,015	3.6	3.6	1,063,015	1,063,015	1,091,945	2.7	2.7	1,091,945	1,091,942	1,113,898	2.0	
Saskatchewan															
CMA CA	318,523 111,667	348,284 132,838	387,186 140,083	21.6 25.4	11.2 5.5	387,186 140,083	387,186 159,699	401,715 156,397	3.8 11.6	3.8 -2.1	401,715 156,397	402,641 149,135	412,708 148,964	2.7 -4.8	
RST	538,123	487,191	482,351	-10.4	-1.0	482,351	462,735	430,813	-10.7	-6.9	430,813	437,152	428,565		
Total	968,313	968,313	1,009,620	4.3	4.3	1,009,620	1,009,620	988,925	-2.0	-2.0	988,925	988,928	990,237	0.1	
Alberta	4 240 000	1 200 040	4 450 704	40.0		4 450 704	4 445 470	4 500 057	9.4	40.2	4 502 057	1 505 105	4 004 005		F.C
CMA CA	1,249,800 49,645	1,366,848 239,825	1,456,791 262,137	16.6 428.0	6.6 9.3	1,456,791 262,137	1,445,479 296,014	1,593,957 307,625	9.4 17.4	10.3 3.9	1,593,957 307,625	1,595,165 305,901	1,684,225 318,127	5.7 3.4	
RST	938,279	631,051	646,897	-31.1	2.5	646,897	624,332	643,968	-0.5	3.1	643,968	644,487	694,474	7.8	7.8
Total	2,237,724	2,237,724	2,365,825	5.7	5.7	2,365,825	2,365,825	2,545,550	7.6	7.6	2,545,550	2,545,553	2,696,826	5.9	5.9
British Columbia CMA	1,501,664	1,509,633	1,636,276	9.0	8.4	1,636,276	1,635,954	1,890,399	15.5	15.6	1,890,399	1,890,487	2,135,952	13.0	13.0
CA	491,369	782,003	795,873	62.0	1.8	795,873	775,709	886,017	11.3	14.2	886,017	880,418	1,011,885		14.9
RST	751,434	452,831	451,216	-40.0	-0.4	451,216	471,702	505,645	12.1	7.2	505,645	511,156	576,663		
Total Canada (excludin	2,744,467 a Yukon. NW	2,744,467 T and Nunavu	2,883,365 t)	5.1	5.1	2,883,365	2,883,365	3,282,061	13.8	13.8	3,282,061	3,282,061	3,724,500	13.5	13.5
CMA	13,658,944	14,308,232	15,155,493	11.0	5.9	15,155,493	15,148,604	16,665,360	10.0	10.0	16,665,360	16,787,118	17,864,646	7.2	6.4
CA	3,342,653	3,962,434	4,044,418	21.0	2.1	4,044,418	4,083,223	4,368,750	8.0	7.0	4,368,750	4,317,784	4,546,126		5.3
RST Total	7,272,690 24,274,287	6,003,621 24,274,287	6,033,678 25,233,589	-17.0 4.0	0.5 4.0	6,033,678 25,233,589	6,001,762 25,233,589	6,177,303 27,211,413	2.4 7.8	2.9 7.8	6,177,303 27,211,413	6,106,511 27,211,413	6,340,821 28,751,593	2.6 5.7	
Yukon	47,414,401	47,414,401	20,200,009	4.0	4.0	20,200,008	20,200,008	413را نکرن <i>ے</i>	1.0	1.0	21,211,413	41,413,13	20,131,083	5.7	3.7
CMA	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	
CA	22.150	14,814	15,200	n.a.	2.6	15,200	15,200	17,925	17.9	17.9	17,925	20,075	21,808		
RST Total	23,150 23,150	8,336 23,150	8,305 23,505	n.a. <b>1.5</b>	-0.4 1.5	8,305 23,505	8,305 23,505	9,872 27,797	18.9 18.3	18.9 18.3	9,872 27,797	7,722 27,797	8,958 30,766		16.0 10.7
Northwest Territor	ries						,0				,		22,.00		
CMA	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0 45 470	0.0	0.0	0	0 45 470	47.075		
CA RST	0 45,740	0 45,740	0 52,235	0.0 14.2	0.0 14.2	0 52,235	11,753 40,482	15,179 42,470	n.a. n.a.	29.2 4.9	15,179 42,470	15,179 42,470	17,275 47,127		
Total	45,740	45,740	52,235	14.2	14.2	52,235	52,235	57,649	10.4	10.4	57,649	57,649	64,402		
Nunavut															
CMA CA	0	0	0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0	0	0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0	0	0		
RST .	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0		
Canada	40.650.041	11 202 202	45 455 400	44.0		45 455 400	45 440 00 :	10 005 000	40.0	40.0	40.005.000	16 707 110	47 004 010	<del>-</del> -	
CMA CA	13,658,944 3,342,653	14,308,232 3,977,248	15,155,493 4,059,618	11.0 21.4	5.9 2.1	15,155,493 4,059,618	15,148,604 4,110,176	16,665,360 4,401,854	10.0 8.4	10.0 7.1	16,665,360 4,401,854	16,787,118 4,353,038	17,864,646 4,585,209		
RST	7,341,580	6,057,697	6,094,218	-17.0	0.6	6,094,218	6,050,549	6,229,645	2.2	3.0	6,229,645	6,156,703	6,396,906	2.7	3.9
Total	24,343,177	24,343,177	25,309,329	4.0	4.0	25,309,329	25,309,329	27,296,859	7.9	7.9		27,296,859	28,846,761	5.7	

10tal 24,345,117 24,345,117 25,309,329 4.0 4.0 25,309,329 27,509,329 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,339 27,296,2

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a built-up core of 10,000 or more people and a total population of 10,000 - 99,999 and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

<b>Population</b>	Change in	CMA, CA	ind RST A	reas, 196	6 - 2016, C	Canada and	d Province	s (continu	ued)	
				Five-year per	cent change				Five-year per	cent change
	1996	1996	2001	1996-2001	1996-2001	2001	2001	2006	2001-2006	2001-2006
Area	1996	2001	2001	current	constant	2001	2006	2006	current	constant
classification	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries
Newfoundland	474.054	171.051	470.040			470.040	470.040	404.440		
CMA	174,051	174,051	172,918	-0.7	-0.7 -7.3	172,918	172,918	181,113	4.7	4.7
CA RST	70,817 306,924	70,817 306,924	65,620 274,392	-7.3 -10.6	-7.3 -10.6	65,620 274,392	50,024 289,988	50,688 273,668	-22.8 -0.3	1.3 -5.6
Total	551,792	551,792	512,930	-7.0	-7.0		512,930	505,469	-0.3 -1.5	-1.5
Prince Edward Isl		001,702	012,000	7.0		012,000	012,000	000,400	1.0	
CMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
CA	73,225	73,225	74,558	1.8	1.8	74,558	73,434	74,778	0.3	1.8
RST	61,332	61,332	60,736	-1.0	-1.0	60,736	61,860	61,073	0.6	-1.3
Total	134,557	134,557	135,294	0.5	0.5	135,294	135,294	135,851	0.4	0.4
Nova Scotia										
CMA	332,518	342,966	359,183	8.0	4.7	359,183	359,183	372,858	3.8	3.8
CA	225,096	225,096	215,513	-4.3	-4.3	215,513	215,513	213,262	-1.0	-1.0
RST	351,668	341,220	333,311	-5.2	-2.3	333,311	333,311	327,342	-1.8	-1.8
Total	909,282	909,282	908,007	-0.1	-0.1	908,007	908,007	913,462	0.6	0.6
New Brunswick	105 705	105 705	400.670	2.4	2.4	400.070	244.250	240.042	402.0	2.4
CMA CA	125,705 254,448	125,705 254,448	122,678 258,491	-2.4 1.6	-2.4 1.6	122,678 258,491	241,356 177,181	248,813 178,117	102.8 -31.1	3.1 0.5
RST	357,984	357,980	348,329	-2.7	-2.7		310,961	303,067	-13.0	-2.5
Total	738,137	738,133	729,498	-1.2	-2. <i>1</i> -1.2		729,498	729,997	0.1	0.1
Quebec	730,137	730,133	723,430	-1.2	-1.2	723,430	723,430	123,331	0.1	0.
CMA	4.693.265	4,695,387	4,812,931	2.5	2.5	4,812,931	4,867,695	5,115,169	6.3	5.1
CA	849,795	874,255	868,522	2.2	-0.7	868,522	882,270	911,115	4.9	3.3
RST	1,595,735	1,569,153	1,556,026	-2.5	-0.8		1,487,514	1,519,847	-2.3	2.2
Total	7,138,795	7,138,795	7,237,479	1.4	1.4	7,237,479	7,237,479	7,546,131	4.3	4.3
Ontario										
CMA	7,639,013	7,804,030	8,403,738	10.0	7.7	8,403,738	8,901,673	9,584,840	14.1	7.7
CA	1,518,422	1,487,301	1,522,211	0.2	2.3	1,522,211	1,094,168	1,127,437	-25.9	3.0
RST	1,596,138	1,462,242	1,484,097	-7.0	1.5	1,484,097	1,414,205	1,448,005	-2.4	2.4
Total	10,753,573	10,753,573	11,410,046	6.1	6.1	11,410,046	11,410,046	12,160,282	6.6	6.6
Manitoba	207.000	207 200	074 074			074 074	070 504	224 222		
CMA	667,209	667,093	671,274	0.6	0.6		676,594	694,668	3.5	2.7
CA RST	75,351	75,351	74,910	-0.6 0.6	-0.6 0.5	74,910	80,151	82,343	9.9	2.7
Total	371,338 1,113,898	371,454 1,113,898	373,399 1,119,583	0.6	0.5 0.5	373,399 1,119,583	362,838 1,119,583	371,390 1,148,401	-0.5 2.6	2.4 2.6
Saskatchewan	1,113,090	1,113,090	1,119,565	0.5	0.5	1,119,363	1,119,565	1, 140,401	2.0	2.0
CMA	412,708	412,708	418,727	1.5	1.5	418,727	418,727	428,894	2.4	2.4
CA	148,964	148,964	146,495	-1.7	-1.7	146,495	149,763	148,110	1.1	-1.1
RST	428,565	428,565	413,711	-3.5	-3.5	413,711	410,443	391,153	-5.5	-4.7
Total	990,237	990,237	978,933	-1.1	-1.1	978,933	978,933	968,157	-1.1	-1.1
Alberta	,									
CMA	1,684,225	1,684,225	1,889,240	12.2	12.2	1,889,240	1,889,339	2,114,255	11.9	11.9
CA	318,127	320,416	355,096	11.6	10.8	355,096	413,178	478,131	34.6	15.7
RST	694,474	692,185	730,471	5.2	5.5	730,471	672,290	697,964	-4.5	3.8
Total	2,696,826	2,696,826	2,974,807	10.3	10.3	2,974,807	2,974,807	3,290,350	10.6	10.6
British Columbia										
CMA	2,135,952	2,272,432	2,446,237	14.5	7.6		2,593,976	2,767,965	13.2	6.7
CA	1,011,885	907,139	922,798	-8.8	1.7	922,798	789,609	817,403	-11.4	3.5
RST	576,663	544,929	538,703	-6.6	-1.1	538,703	524,153	528,119	-2.0	0.8
Total  Canada (excludin	3,724,500	3,724,500 and Nunavut)	3,907,738	4.9	4.9	3,907,738	3,907,738	4,113,487	5.3	5.3
CMA	17,864,646	18,178,597	19,296,926	8.0	6.2	19,296,926	20,121,461	21,508,575	11.5	6.9
CA	4,546,130	4,437,012	4,504,214	-0.9	1.5		3,925,291	4,081,384	-9.4	4.0
RST	6,340,821	6,135,984	6,113,175	-3.6	-0.4	6,113,175	5,867,563	5,921,628	-3.1	0.9
Total	28,751,597	28,751,593	29,914,315	4.0	4.0	29,914,315	29,914,315	31,511,587	5.3	5.3
Yukon	,	, , , , , , , , , ,	. ,				. , ,	. , ,		
CMA	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	21,808	21,808	21,405	-1.8	-1.8	21,405	21,405	22,898	7.0	7.0
RST	8,958	8,958	7,269	-18.9	-18.9	7,269	7,269	7,474	2.8	2.8
Total	30,766	30,766	28,674	-6.8	-6.8	28,674	28,674	30,372	5.9	5.9
Northwest Territo										
CMA	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0		0	0	n.a.	0.0
CA	17,275	17,275	16,541	n.a.	-4.2		16,541	18,700	13.1	13.1
RST	47,127	22,397	20,819	n.a.	-7.0 E o		20,819	22,764	9.3	9.3
Total <b>Nunavut</b>	64,402	39,672	37,360	n.a.	-5.8	37,360	37,360	41,464	11.0	11.0
CMA	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0
CA	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0
RST	0	24,730	26,745	n.a.	8.1	26,745	26,745	29,474	10.2	10.2
Total	0	24,730	26,745	n.a.	8.1	26,745	26,745	29,474	10.2	10.2
Canada		,. 55	_0,0		5.1	20,0	20,1.0	_0, ¬		
CMA	17,864,646	18,178,597	19,296,926	8.0	6.2	19,296,926	20,121,461	21,508,575	11.5	6.9
CA	4,585,213	4,476,095	4,542,160	-0.9	1.5	4,542,160	3,963,237	4,122,982	-9.2	4.0
RST	6,396,906	6,192,069	6,168,008	-3.6	-0.4		5,922,396	5,981,340	-3.0	1.0
Total	28,846,765	28,846,761	30,007,094	4.0	4.0	30,007,094	30,007,094	31,612,897	5.4	5.4

Total 28,846,765 28,846,761 30,007,094 4.0 4.0 30,007,094 30,007,094 31,612,897 5.4

Source: Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1971 to 2016.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an a built-up core of 50,000 or more people and a total population of 100,000 or more and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a built-up core of 10,000 or more people and a total population of 10,000 - 99,999 and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Population (	Change in C	CMA, CA ar	nd RST Are	eas, 1966	- 2016, Ca	nada and P	rovinces (	concluded	l)	
		•		Five-year per			•		Five-year per	cent change
	2006	2006	2011	2006-2011	2006-2011	2011	2011	2016	2011-2016	2011-2016
Area	2006	2011	2011	current	constant	2011	2016	2016	current	constant
classification	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries
Newfoundland	104 440	404 440	400,000		0.0	400,000	400.054	005.055	4.0	4.0
CMA CA	181,113 50,688	181,113 51,259	196,966 51,798	8.8 2.2	8.8 1.1	196,966 51,798	196,954 68,696	205,955 70,405	4.6 35.9	4.6 2.5
RST	273,668	273,097	265,772	-2.9	-2.7	265,772	248,886	243,356	-8.4	-2.2
Total	505,469	505,469	514,536	1.8	1.8	514,536	514,536	519,716	1.0	1.0
Prince Edward Isl		,	,			,	•	,		
CMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	74,778	75,478	80,975	8.3	7.3	80,975	82,011	85,912	6.1	4.8
RST	61,073	60,373	59,229	-3.0	-1.9	59,229	58,193	56,995	-3.8	-2.1
Total Nova Scotia	135,851	135,851	140,204	3.2	3.2	140,204	140,204	142,907	1.9	1.9
CMA	372,858	372,858	390,328	4.7	4.7	390.328	390,328	403,390	3.3	3.3
CA	213,262	213,262	209,675	-1.7	-1.7	209,675	209,675	205,184	-2.1	-2.1
RST	327,342	327,342	321,724	-1.7	-1.7	321,724	321,724	315,024	-2.1	-2.1
Total	913,462	913,462	921,727	0.9	0.9	921,727	921,727	923,598	0.2	0.2
New Brunswick										
CMA	248,813	248,813	266,405	7.1	7.1	266,405	268,344	271,012	1.7	1.0
CA RST	178,117 303,067	186,392 294,792	192,290 292,476	8.0 -3.5	3.2 -0.8	192,290 292,476	196,229 286,598	197,031 279,058	2.5 -4.6	0.4 -2.6
Total	729,997	729,997	751,171	-3.5 2.9	-0.6 2.9	751,171	751,171	747,101	-4.6 -0.5	-0.5
Quebec	720,007	120,001	701,171	2.0	2.0	701,171	701,171	747,101	0.0	0.0
CMA	5,115,169	5,133,968	5,415,881	5.9	5.5	5,415,881	5,532,091	5,760,407	6.4	4.1
CA	911,115	905,041	938,918	3.1	3.7	938,918	842,318	864,450	-7.9	2.6
RST	1,519,847	1,507,122	1,548,202	1.9	2.7	1,548,202	1,528,592	1,539,504	-0.6	0.7
Total	7,546,131	7,546,131	7,903,001	4.7	4.7	7,903,001	7,903,001	8,164,361	3.3	3.3
Ontario	0.504.040	0.504.500	40.070.000	7.4	- 4	40.070.000	40 400 070	40.050.004	. 7	
CMA CA	9,584,840 1,127,437	9,591,529 1,128,614	10,270,006 1,133,127	7.1 0.5	7.1 0.4	10,270,006 1,133,127	10,408,279 1,094,874	10,956,264 1,106,057	6.7 -2.4	5.3 1.0
RST	1,448,005	1,440,139	1,448,688	0.0	0.4	1,448,688	1,348,668	1,386,173	-4.3	2.8
Total	12,160,282	12,160,282	12,851,821	5.7	5.7	12,851,821	12,851,821	13,448,494	4.6	4.6
Manitoba	,, -	,, -	, ,-		-	, ,-	, ,-	-, -, -		
CMA	694,668	694,668	730,018	5.1	5.1	730,018	730,018	778,489	6.6	6.6
CA	82,343	85,496	92,588	12.4	8.3	92,588	121,034	131,111	41.6	8.3
RST	371,390	368,237	385,662	3.8	4.7	385,662	357,216	368,765	-4.4	3.2
Total	1,148,401	1,148,401	1,208,268	5.2	5.2	1,208,268	1,208,268	1,278,365	5.8	5.8
Saskatchewan CMA	428,894	428,894	471,156	9.9	9.9	471,156	473,734	531,576	12.8	12.2
CA	148,110	149,174	157,822	6.6	5.8	157,822	168,947	175,700	11.3	4.0
RST	391,153	390,089	404,403	3.4	3.7	404,403	390,700	391,076	-3.3	0.1
Total	968,157	968,157	1,033,381	6.7	6.7	1,033,381	1,033,381	1,098,352	6.3	6.3
Alberta										
CMA	2,114,255	2,114,255	2,374,708	12.3	12.3	2,374,708	2,480,707	2,831,429	19.2	14.1
CA	478,131	496,234	562,903	17.7	13.4	562,903	457,572	502,663	-10.7	9.9
RST Total	697,964	679,861	707,646	1.4 10.8	4.1	707,646	706,978	733,083	3.6	3.7
Total British Columbia	3,290,350	3,290,350	3,645,257	10.0	10.8	3,645,257	3,645,257	4,067,175	11.6	11.6
CMA	2,767,965	2,767,965	3,007,973	8.7	8.7	3,007,973	3,007,938	3,206,601	6.6	6.6
CA	817,403	803,794	846,166	3.5	5.3	846,166	863,771	901,527	6.5	4.4
RST	528,119	541,728	545,918	3.4	0.8	545,918	528,348	539,927	-1.1	2.2
Total	4,113,487	4,113,487	4,400,057	7.0	7.0	4,400,057	4,400,057	4,648,055	5.6	5.6
Canada (excludir										
CMA	21,508,575	21,534,063	23,123,441	7.5	7.4	23,123,441	23,488,393	24,945,123	7.9	6.2
CA RST	4,081,384 5,921,628	4,094,744 5,882,780	4,266,262 5,979,720	4.5 1.0	4.2 1.6	4,266,262 5,979,720	4,105,127 5,775,903	4,240,040 5,852,961	-0.6 -2.1	3.3 1.3
Total	31,511,587	31,511,587	33,369,423	5.9	5.9	33,369,423	33,369,423	35,038,124	5.0	5.0
Yukon	01,011,001	01,011,001	00,000,120	0.0	5.0	00,000,120	00,000,120	00,000,121	0.0	0.0
CMA	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	22,898	22,898	26,028	13.7	13.7	26,028	26,028	28,225	8.4	8.4
RST	7,474	7,474	7,869	5.3	5.3	7,869	7,869	7,649	-2.8	-2.8
Total	30,372	30,372	33,897	11.6	11.6	33,897	33,897	35,874	5.8	5.8
Northwest Territo CMA	nies 0	0	0	n.a.	0.0	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0
CA	18,700	18,700	19,234	2.9	2.9	19,234	19,234	19,569	1.7	1.7
RST	22,764	22,764	22,228	-2.4	-2.4	22,228	22,228	22,217	0.0	0.0
Total	41,464	41,464	41,462	0.0	0.0	41,462	41,462	41,786	0.8	0.8
Nunavut										
CMA	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0
CA	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0
RST Total	29,474	29,474	31,906	8.3	8.3	31,906	31,906	35,944	12.7	
Total Canada	29,474	29,474	31,906	8.3	8.3	31,906	31,906	35,944	12.7	12.7
Canada CMA	21,508,575	21,534,063	23,123,441	7.5	7.4	23,123,441	23,488,393	24,945,123	7.9	6.2
CA	4,122,982	4,136,342	4,311,524	4.6	4.2	4,311,524	4,150,389	4,287,834	-0.5	3.3
RST	5,981,340	5,942,492	6,041,723	1.0	1.7	6,041,723	5,837,906	5,918,771	-2.0	1.4
Total	31,612,897	31,612,897	33,476,688	5.9	5.9	33,476,688	33,476,688	35,151,728	5.0	5.0

Total 31,612,897 31,612,897 33,476,688 5.9 5.9 33,476,688 33,476,688 35,151,728 5.0 Source: Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1971 to 2016.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an a built-up core of 50,000 or more people and a total population of 100,000 or more and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a built-up core of 10,000 or more people and a total population of 10,000 - 99,999 and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Impact of CMA/CA	A bounda	ary chan	ges on ru	ıral and	d small	town (r	non-CM/	4/CA) p	opulation	on, 1971 t	o 2016						
		- (	Change to	non-C	MA/CA	populati	on in			In the per	iod from 19	991 to 2016,	the total	impact or	the Rura	ıl and Sma	all Town
ı [	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	population	on (the non-	-CMA/CA po	pulation)	due bour	ndary cha	nges / cha	anges in
ı [			due to b	oundar	y chanç	ges made	e in			delinea	ition was a	transfer of	796 thous	and resid	ents from	RST to CI	MA/CA
ı [	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
1										(1976 to	(1981 to	1986 to	(1991 to	(1996 to	(2001 to	(2006 to	(2011 to
										2016)	2016)	2016)	2016)	2016)	2016)	2016)	2016)
1																	
Newfoundland	-50,319	-20,675	-25,618	13,082	8,489	0	15,596	-571	-16,886	-76,902	-26,583	-5,908	19,710	6,628	-1,861	-1,861	-17,457
Prince Edward Island	-14,004	-17,843	-6,051	24	2,824	0	1,124	-700	-1,036	-35,662	-21,658	-3,815	2,236	2,212	-612	-612	-1,736
Nova Scotia	-87,858	-32,282	20,920	-22,589	-2,692	-10,448	0	0	0	-134,949	-47,091	-14,809	-35,729	-13,140	-10,448	0	C
New Brunswick	-37,583	-83,694	-2,062	0	6,067	-4	-37,368	-8,275	-5,878	-168,797	-131,214	-47,520	-45,458	-45,458	-51,525	-51,521	-14,153
Quebec	-167,339	-89,507	-190,898	21,810	-26,373	-26,582	-68,512	-12,725	-19,610	-579,736	-412,397	-322,890	-131,992	-153,802	-127,429	-100,847	-32,335
Ontario	-164,026	-271,658	-362,644	-29,791	-64,123	-133,896	-69,892	-7,866	-100,020	-1,203,916	-1,039,890	-768,232	-405,588	-375,797	-311,674	-177,778	-107,886
Manitoba	-18,419	-37,397	-45,953	7,243	-7,353	116	-10,561	-3,153	-28,446	-143,923	-125,504	-88,107	-42,154	-49,397	-42,044	-42,160	-31,599
Saskatchewan	-51,680	-52,295	-50,932	-19,616	6,339	0	-3,268	-1,064	-13,703	-186,219	-134,539	-82,244	-31,312	-11,696	-18,035	-18,035	-14,767
Alberta	-7,507	-1,332	-307,228	-22,565	519	-2,289	-58,181	-18,103	-668	-417,354	-409,847	-408,515	-101,287	-78,722	-79,241	-76,952	-18,771
British Columbia	75,062	-285,377	-298,603	20,486	5,511	-31,734	-14,550	13,609	-17,570	-533,166	-608,228	-322,851	-24,248	-44,734	-50,245	-18,511	-3,961
Canada	-523,673	-892,060	-1,269,069	-31,916	-70,792	-204,837	-245,612	-38,848	-203,817	-3,480,624	-2,956,951	-2,064,891	-795,822	-763,906	-693,114	-488,277	-242,665

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1976 to 2016.

Note: Population gain or loss due to boundary changes is calculated by subtracting population based on the following year's census boundaries from the population based on the current year's census boundaries. For example, the impact of the boundary change in 1976 on the rural and small town population is calculated by subtracting the 1976 population based on 1981 boundaries from the 1976 population based on 1976 boundaries.

### Tables:

### Population in census rural areas and population centres (with 1,000+ inhabitants) by province, 1851 to 2016

Ray D. Bollman RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

#### References:

Statistics Canada. (2016) Census Dictionary: 2016 Census of Population (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm)

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2001) "Definitions of Rural." **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 3, No. 3 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. no. 21-006-XIE) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel/catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng).

For provincial detail, see:

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2002) **Definitions of Rural** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 61, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (<a href="http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objld=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1">http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objld=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1</a>).

Bollman, Ray D. and Heather A. Clemenson (2008) **Structure and Change in Canada's Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 90, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (<a href="http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objld=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1">http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objld=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1</a>).

Note: The tables also show the rural farm population and the rural non-farm population up to 2011. The 2016 data will not be published until 2018.

### Note:

**Census rural** areas are all areas outside population centres of 1,000 or more.

**Rural and Small Town** areas are towns and municipalities outside "Larger Urban Centres" of 10,000 or more (i.e., outside <u>Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) (100,000+ population) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs) (10,000-99,999 population)).</u>

The geographic units for classifying or delineating census rural areas are smaller than the geographic units that are the building blocks for delineating "Rural and Small Town" areas.

Specifically, the geographic unit used to classifying census rural areas (and the corresponding population centres) is the <u>dissemination block</u>

Dissemination blocks are smaller units than the geographic units used to delineate "Rural and Small Town areas" and the corresponding "Larger Urban Centres" (specifically, <u>Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs)</u>).

The geographic unit used to delineate "Rural and Small Town" and "Larger Urban Centres" is the <u>census subdivision</u> (CSD) (i.e. incorporated municipality).

Within many census subdivisions, we will find both census rural residents *and* residents of population centres (of 1,000+ residents).

For example, in 2006, there were 6 million census rural residents and 6 million "Rural and Small Town" residents (see table below). However, among the 6 million census rural residents, 2 million (1/3) resided within "Larger Urban Centres" (i.e. as part of a CMA or CA) (i.e. not within a "Rural and Small Town" area).

This is important when one is comparing the growth trends for the census rural population and the growth trends for the "Rural and Small Town" population. For example, the overall census rural population may be growing due to the growth in population in census rural areas within "Larger Urban Centres" whereas the overall "Rural and Small Town" population may be declining.

Population of Canada by type of labour market (la town areas) and by type of commun	_		al and small
	Type of co	ommunity or	settlement
Type of labour market	Population centres (1,000 or more)	Census rural (under 1,000)	All types of communities or settlements
	Po	pulation (mill	lion)
Larger Urban Centres (Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000+ and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000+. Both include neighbouring municipalities where 50+% of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA)	23	2	26
Rural and Small Town areas (outside Census Metropolitan Areas and outside Census Agglomerations)	2	4	6
All types of labour markets	25	6	32

Source: Statistics Canada. (2008) **Profile for the Statistical Area Classification, 2006 Census of Population** (Ottaw a: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 94-581-X2006011) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel/olc-cel/ang=eng&catno=94-581-X2006011)

Distribution of census rural	population by pro	vince, 2016	<b>i</b>		
	Year when census rural population became a minority	Total population in 2016	Census rural population in 2016	Percent of population that was census rural in 2016	Provincial census rural population as a percent of Canada's census rural population in 2016
Newfoundland and Labrador	1961	519,718	217,988	42	3.3
Prince Edward Island	still a majority	142,907	78,498	55	1.2
Nova Scotia	1951	923,598	393,629	43	6.0
New Brunswick	1966 to 1981 & 2006 to 2011	747,101	380,919	51	5.8
Quebec	1911	8,164,361	1,591,306	19	24.2
Ontario	1911	13,448,494	1,857,981	14	28.3
Manitoba	1951	1,278,365	343,136	27	5.2
Saskatchewan	1971	1,098,352	364,848	33	5.5
Alberta	1956	4,067,175	667,803	16	10.2
British Columbia	1931	4,648,055	631,776	14	9.6
Yukon	1971	35,874	14,142	39	0.2
Northwest Territories	2006	41,786	15,003	36	0.2
Nunavut	still a majority	35,944	18,344	51	0.3
Canada	1931	35,151,730	6,575,373	19	100.0

### Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1851 - 2016

	Total f	farm popula	tion	Total n	on-farm pop	ulation	To	otal populatio	n	Rural farm population as a percent of	Percent of farm population that		Five-year p change ii popula	n total
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total census rural population	resides in population centres	as a percent of the total population	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1951	4.519	15,456 <b>"</b>	19,975	150,276	191.165	341.441	361.416	154,795	206,621	7	23	57		
1956	2.917	10,138	13.055	· · · · · ·	219,684	402,019			229,822	<b>—</b>	23	-	<b>.</b>	<b>-</b> 11
1961	,-		- ,	- ,	•		-	, -		<b>-</b>	-	55		_
	2,013 781	9,077 8,455	11,090	,	216,756	446,763	_	,	225,833	-	18	_	L .	
1966	_		9,236	· · · · · ·	218,252	484,160	-	,	226,707	<b>—</b>	8	_	L- :	_
1971	631	4,525	5,156	· · · · · ·	218,775	516,944	522,100	,	223,300	<b>-</b>	12	-		_
1976	685	3,070	3,755	,	226,380	553,965	-	,	229,450	-	18	-	10	3
1981	569	1,925	_		232,858	565,187	567,681	332,898	234,783	<b>—</b>	23	<b>L</b>	1	2
1986	420	1,685	2,105	,	231,935	566,245	-			<b>-</b>	20	-	1	0
1991	410	1,645	2,055	· · · · · ·	262,378	566,423	568,475	,	264,023	-	20	<b>—</b>	L .	13
1996	300	1,380	1,680	,	236,595	550,115		,	237,975	<b>—</b>	18	_	<b>.</b>	_
2001	225	930	1,155	· · · · · ·	215,804	511,775		,	216,734	<b>-</b>	19	-	<b>-</b>	_
2006	310	855	1,165	- ,	212,515	504,304	505,469		213,370		27	42	-1	-2
2011	465	1,075	1,525	305,101	207,895	512,996	514,536	<u> </u>	208,970	1	30	41	5	-2
2016							519,716	301,728	217,988			42	-1	4

Source: Canada. Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of \$50 or more in the previous year.

Farm	versus No	n-farm ar	nd Censu	s Rural Po	pulation v	ersus Pop	oulation in	Population	n Centres	s, Prince I	Edward Is	land, 185	1 - 2016	
	Total f	arm popula	tion	Total n	on-farm pop	ulation	To	otal populatio	n	Rural farm population as a percent of	Percent of farm population that	Census rural population as a	Five-year p change i popula	n total
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total census rural population	resides in population centres	percent of	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		•
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1851							62,678		62,678			100		
1861							80,857	7,537	73,320			91		8
1871							94,021	7,872	86,149			92	2	9
1881							108,891	13,198	95,693			88	34	6
1891							109,078	14,255	94,823			87	4	0
1901							103,259	14,955	88,304			86	2	-3
1911							93,728	14,970	78,758			84	0	-5
1921							88,615	19,093	69,522			78	14	-6
1931	515	54,963	55,478	19,870	12,690	32,560	88,038	20,385	67,653	81	1	77	3	-1
1941	335	50,732	51,067	24,005	19,975	43,980	95,047	24,340	70,707	72	1	74	10	2
1951	98	46,757	46,855	24,587	26,987	51,574	98,429	24,685	73,744	63	0	75	1	2
1956	184	43,112	43,296	30,286	25,703	55,989	99,285	30,470	68,815	63				
1961	239	34,514	34,753	33,670	36,206	69,876	104,629	33,909	70,720	49		68		
1966	200	30,841	31,041	39,547	37,947	77,494	108,535	39,747	68,788	45	1	63		
1971	258	21,130	21,388	42,522	47,725	90,247	111,635	42,780	68,855	<b>-</b>	1	62		
1976 1981	115 145	15,675 12,015		43,760	58,675 65,976	102,435	118,225	43,875 44,515	74,350	-		63 64	<u> </u>	* 8 5
1981	110	10,270	10,380	44,370 48,175	68,085	110,346 116,260	122,506 126,640	48,285	77,991 78,355	15 13		62	<b>-</b>	
1991	110	8,555	8,665	51,703	69,397	121,100			77,952	11	-	60	7	-1
1996	20	7,785	7,805	59,440	67,312	126,752	134,557	59,460	75,097	10	<b>-</b>	56	15	-4
2001	120	5,940	6,055	60,555	68,679	129,239	135,294	60,675	74,619	8	2	55	2	-1
2006	180	5,115	5,295	60,993	69,563	129,239	135,851	61,173	74,678	<u>-</u>		55	1	0
2011	215	4,940	5,155	65,328	69,721	135,049	140,204	65,543	74,661	7		53	7	0
2016		ntion Canada		of Donulation 1	951 2016		142,907	64,409	78,498			55	-2	5

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of \$50 or more in the previous year.

Farm	versus N	on-farm a	nd Censı	us Rural P	opulation	versus Po	pulation i	n Populatio	on Centre	s, Nova S	Scotia, 18	51 - 2016		
		farm popula	ition	Total n	on-farm pop	ulation	Total population			Rural farm population as a percent of	population	rural population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total census rural population	that resides in population centres	as a percent of the total population	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1851							276,854	20,749	256,105			93		
1861							330,857	25,026	305,831			92	10	10
1871							387,800	32,082	355,718			92	14	8
1881							440,572	63,542	377,030			86	49	3
1891							450,396	76,993	373,403			83	11	0
1901							459,574	129,383				72	34	
1911							492,338	186,128				62	22	
1921	0.705	170.005	477.000	007.000	107.007	005.450	523,837	227,038		000		57	11	
1931	3,725	173,965	177,690	227,929	107,227	335,156	512,846	231,654	281,192	62	2	55	1	-3
1941	2,527	141,182	143,709	265,013	169,240	434,253	577,962	267,540	310,422	45	2	54	8	5
1951	3,279	112,135	115,414	341,552	185,618	527,170	642,584	344,831	297,753	38	3	46	14	-2
1956	3,563	95,381	98,944	395,531	200,242	595,773	694,717	399,094		32		43		
1961	1,188	56,832	58,020	399,324	279,663	678,987	737,007	400,512		17		_	0	
1966 1971	1,032 707	45,251 26,270	46,283	437,875 446,698	271,881	709,756	756,039 788,965	438,907	317,132 341,560	14 8	<b>-</b>	42 43	<b>-</b>	-6 8
1971	707 475	20,270		446,698	315,290 345,005	761,988 807,120	828,570	447,405 462,590		6	-	-	3	7
1981	435	17,681	18,116	466,407	362,919	829,326	847,442	466,842		5	<b>L</b>	45	1	4
1986	405	14,170	14,575	470,720	387,880	858,600	873,175	471,125		4	3	-	1	6
1991	315	12,220	12,535	481,193	406,214	887,407	899,942	481,508	418,434	3	3	46	2	4
1996	275	12,785	13,060	497,583	398,639	896,222	909,282	497,858		3	2	45	3	-2
2001	320	10,155	10,475	506,689	390,843	897,532	908,007	507,009		3	_	44	2	-3
2006	315	9,940	10,255	506,617	396,590	897,532	913,462	506,932		2		45	0	
2011	845	10,855	11,700	520,493	389,534	897,532	921,727	521,338		3	7	43		
2016	· Canada Sta	tiation Canad		of Population			923,598	529,969	393,629			43	. 2	-2

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of \$50 or more in the previous year.

Farm	versus No	n-farm ar	nd Censu	s Rural Po	oulation v	ersus Pop	ulation in	Population	Centres	, New Bru	ınswick, 1	851 - 201	6	
	Total f	arm popula	tion	Total non-farm population			Total population			Rural farm population as a percent of	Percent of farm population	rural population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total census rural population	that resides in population centres	as a percent of the total population	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		•
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1851							193,800	27,203	166,597			86		
1861							252,047	32,969	219,078			87	11	16
1871							285,594	50,213	235,381			82	26	4
1881							321,233	59,092	262,141			82	9	6
1891							321,263	48,901	272,362			85	-9	2
1901							331,120	77,285	253,835			77	29	-3
1911							351,889	99,547	252,342			72	14	0
1921							387,876	124,444	263,432			68	13	2
1931	1,720	178,494	180,214	127,220	100,785	228,005	408,219	128,940	279,279	64	1	68	2	3
1941	639	163,067	163,706	142,784	150,911	293,695	457,401	143,423	313,978	52	0	69	6	6
1951	4,145	145,771	149,916	210,866	154,915	365,781	515,697	215,011	300,686	48	3	58	25	-2
1956	3,967	125,011	128,978	250,323	175,315	425,638	554,616	254,290	300,326	42	3	54	18	0
1961	1,069	62,265	63,334	276,944	257,658	534,602	597,936	278,013	319,923	19	2	54	9	7
1966	538	51,504	52,042	311,687	253,059	564,746	616,788	312,225	304,563	17	1	49	I	
1971	1,888	25,565	27,453	359,262	247,845	607,107	634,560	361,150	273,410	9	7		I	
1976	755	18,520	19,275	353,665	304,310	657,975	677,250	,	322,830	6	4			
1981	464	14,972	15,436	352,756	328,211	680,967	696,403	,	343,183	4	3			
1986	385	12,110	12,495	349,920	347,030	696,950	709,445		359,140	3	3		-1	5
1991	490	10,510	11,000	344,724	368,176	712,900	723,900		378,686	3	4	52	I .	
1996	295	10,055	10,350	360,126	367,657	727,783	738,133	-	377,712	3	3		4	_
2001	230	7,920	8,150	367,672	353,676	721,348	729,498	,	361,596	2	3			
2006	445	7,200	7,645	372,490	349,862	722,352	729,997	372,935	357,062	2	6			
2011	645	7,295	7,940	393,834	349,397	743,231	751,171	394,479	356,692	2	8		I .	
2016	Canada Stati			of Donulation 19	E1 2016		747,101	366,182	380,919			51	-7	7

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of \$50 or more in the previous year.

Farm	versus No	on-farm a	nd Censu	us Rural Po	pulation	versus Po _l	pulation ir	n Populatio	n Centre	s, Quebe	c, 1851 - 2	2016		
	Total	farm popula	ation	Total n	on-farm pop	ulation	Total population			Rural farm population as a percent of	Percent of farm population	Census rural population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total census rural population	that resides in population centres	as a percent of the total population	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1851							892,061	136,664	753,597			84		
1861							1,111,566	203,496	908,070			82	24	10
1871							1,191,516	271,851	919,665			77	17	1
1881							1,359,027	378,512	980,515			72	20	3
1891							1,488,535	499,715	988,820			66	16	0
1901							1,648,898	654,065	994,833			60	15	0
1911							2,005,776	966,842	1,038,934			52	24	2
1921							2,360,665	1,322,569	1,038,096			44	18	0
1931	33,419	743,598	777,017	1,780,187	317,051	2,097,238	2,874,255	1,813,606	1,060,649	70	4	37	19	1
1941	15,070	823,791	838,861	2,094,614	398,407	2,493,021	3,331,882	2,109,684	1,222,192	67	2	37	8	8
1951	25,846	766,910	792,756	2,671,472	591,453	3,262,925	4,055,681	2,697,318	1,358,363	56	3	33	14	6
1956	25,072	740,387	765,459		647,153	3,862,919	4,628,378		1,387,540	53		30		2
1961	20,659	564,826	585,485	3,885,745	787,981	4,673,726	5,259,211	3,906,404	1,352,807	42	4	26	21	-3
1966	14,302	493,567	507,869	4,510,812	762,164	5,372,976	5,780,845	4,525,114	1,255,731	39	3	22	16	-7
1971	29,729	305,300		4,831,511	861,215	5,692,726	6,027,765		1,166,515	26		19		-7
1976	9,245	234,285		4,923,505	1,067,410	5,990,915	6,234,445		1,301,695	18		21	1	12
1981	8,790	186,362		4,985,049	1,258,202	6,243,251	6,438,403		1,444,564	13		22	1	11
1986	7,950	143,380	151,330	5,081,045	1,300,085	6,381,110	6,532,460		1,443,465	10		22 22	2	0 7
1991 1996	4,820 5,145	123,605 109,460	128,425 114,605		1,421,147 1,431,710	6,767,538 7,024,190	6,895,963 7,138,795		1,544,752 1,541,170	8 7		22	5 5	0
2001	5,145	91,455	96,675		1,431,710	7,024,190	7,138,795		1,420,330	6		22	4	-8
2001	6,410	84,520	90,930	6,043,936	1,411,265	7,140,804	7,546,131		1,420,330	6		20	1	-o 5
2011	10,935	90,735	101,675		1,443,996	7,801,331	7,903,001		1,534,731	6		19	l .	3
2016	1,110	, . 50	,	.,,	, -,0	,,==-	8,164,361		1,591,306			19		4

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of \$50 or more in the previous year.

Farm	versus No	n-farm an	d Censu	s Rural Po	pulation v	ersus Po	oulation in	Populatio	n Centres	s, Ontario	, 1851 - 20	016		
	Total farm population			Total n	on-farm pop	ulation	Total population			Rural farm population as a percent of	population	Census rural population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total census rural population	that resides in population centres	1'	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1851							952,004	133,463	818,541			86		
1861							1,396,091	258,192	1,137,899			82	47	20
1871							1,620,851	355,997	1,264,854			78	19	6
1881							1,926,922	575,848	1,351,074			70	31	3
1891							2,114,321	818,998	1,295,323			61	21	-2
1901							2,182,947	935,978	1,246,969			57	7	-2
1911							2,527,292	1,328,489	1,198,803			47	21	-2
1921							2,933,662	1,706,632	1,227,030			42	14	1
1931	15,410	785,550	800,960	2,080,582	550,141	2,630,723	3,431,683	2,095,992	1,335,691	59	2	39	11	4
1941	9,736	694,684	704,420	2,328,897	754,338	3,083,235	3,787,655	2,338,633	1,449,022	48	1	38	6	4
1951	24,735	678,043	702,778	3,226,364	668,400	3,894,764	4,597,542	3,251,099	1,346,443	50	4	29	20	-4
1956	50,995	632,153	683,148	4,051,924	669,861	4,721,785	5,404,933		1,302,014	49		24		
1961	18,791	505,699	524,490		906,864	5,711,602	6,236,092		1,412,563	36				
1966 1971	16,330 28,073	481,695 363,640	498,025 391,713	5,577,110 6,315,557	885,735 995,840	6,462,845 7,311,397	6,960,870 7,703,105					20 18		
1971	9,600	331,510	341,110			7,923,355	8,264,465			<b>L</b>	3	<b>-</b>	L-	14
1981	8,917	279,826	288,743		1,298,249	8,336,364	8,625,107		1,533,943	18	-	·	-	• 14 1
1986	7,940	232,790	240,730		1,399,485	8,860,965	9,101,695		1,632,275	14	<b>►</b>	ler .	_	3
1991	6,175	220,505	226,680			9,858,205	10,084,885		1,831,043	12	3	<b>-</b>	11	12
1996	5,755	215,475	221,230	8,952,986	1,579,357	10,532,343	10,753,573	8,958,741	1,794,832	12	3	17	9	
2001	5,180	180,905	186,085		1,566,594		11,410,046		1,747,499	10	-		8	-3
2006	7,165	171,410	178,575			11,981,707	12,160,282		1,809,147	9	<u>-</u>	15	7	-
2011	11,465	163,435	174,900	11,034,320	1,642,601	12,676,921		11,045,785		9	7	14	<b>—</b>	0
2016			_	of Population 1			13,448,494	11,590,513	1,857,981	ļ	<u> </u>	14	5	3

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of \$50 or more in the previous year.

#### Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Manitoba, 1851 - 2016 Rural farm Five-year percent Percent of Census population Total farm population Total non-farm population Total population change in total farm rural as a population population population percent of that as a total Population Population Population Population resides in percent of Census Census census centres centres Census centres Census centres population the total Total Total Total rural rural rural (1,000+(1,000+rural areas (1,000+rural areas (1,000+centres population areas population areas inhabitants) inhabitants) inhabitants) inhabitants) (1) (2) (3)(4) (5) (6) (7) (8)(9)(10)(11)(12)(2)+(5) =(3)+(6) =(1)+(4) =(1)+(2) =(4)+(5) =((2)/(9))*100 =((1)/(3))*100 =((9)/(7))*100 1871 25,228 1,058 24,170 96 1881 62,260 10,245 52,015 84 434 58 1891 41,008 111,498 57 152,506 73 150 1901 72 255,211 70,436 184,775 36 33 1911 461,394 200,365 261,029 57 92 21 1921 610,118 261,616 348,502 57 15 17 1931 2,003 254,302 256,305 313,966 129,868 443,834 700,139 315,969 384,170 66 55 10 5 1941 915 248,684 249,599 320,958 159,187 480,145 729,744 321,873 407,871 61 0 56 1 3 1951 4.798 214,435 219,233 434,782 122,526 557,308 776,541 439,580 336,961 2 43 18 64 -9 1956 202,163 206,729 506,017 137,294 643,311 850,040 510,583 339,457 60 2 40 4,566 16 1961 1,474 171,472 921,686 588,807 52 1 36 15 -2 172,946 587,333 161,407 748,740 332,879 1966 1,790 159,872 161,662 644,258 157,146 801,404 963,066 646,048 317,018 50 33 10 -5 1 43 1971 792 130,410 131,202 685,653 171,390 857,043 988,245 686,445 301,800 31 6 -5 113,550 1976 193,475 37 0 30 2 114.115 713,915 907.390 1,021,505 714.480 307,025 565 96,394 98,375 728,678 199,188 1,026,241 33 2 29 1981 1,981 927,866 730,659 295,582 2 0 84,690 86,505 29 1986 1,815 765,035 211,475 976,510 1,063,015 766,850 296,165 28 5 78,080 **7**8,470 2 1991 1,195 79,275 785,980 226,687 1,012,667 1,091,942 787,175 304,767 26 28 3 2 1996 1,370 79,840 798,693 235,365 1,034,058 1,113,898 800,063 313,835 25 28 3 21 2001 940 67.190 68.135 804.381 247.072 1.051.453 805.321 314.262 1 28 0 1.119.583 2006 1,905 61,020 62,925 819,017 266,459 1,085,476 1,148,401 820,922 327,479 19 3 29 2 14 28 2011 3,500 45,660 49,160 871,214 287,894 1,159,108 1,208,268 874,714 333,554 2016 1.278.365 935,229 343,136

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of \$50 or more in the previous year.

 $Published \ data \ for \ the \ 1976 \ farm \ population \ refer \ to \ the \ population \ on \ agricultural \ holdings \ with \ sales \ of \ \$1,200 \ or \ more \ in \ the \ previous \ year.$ 

Source: Canada. Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Farm	versus Nor	n-farm and	d Census	s Rural Po	pulation v	ersus Pop	ulation in P	opulation C	entres, S	askatche	wan, 1851	- 2016		
	Total f	arm populat	ion	Total n	on-farm pop	ulation	To	otal population		Rural farm population as a percent of	1	rural population	Five-year p change ii popula	n total
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total census rural population	that resides in population centres	1.	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1901							91,279	14,266	77,013			84		
1911							492,432	131,395	361,037			73	411	184
1921							757,510	218,958	538,552			71	33	25
1931	2,605	561,407	564,012	288,300	69,473	357,773	921,785	290,905	630,880	89	C	68	16	9
1941	1,398	513,279	514,677	293,748	87,567	381,315	895,992	295,146	600,846	85	С	67	1	-2
1951	1,194	398,279	399,473	251,276	180,979	432,255	831,728	252,470	579,258	69	C	70	-7	-2
1956	1,580	360,651	362,231	320,423	198,011	518,434	880,665	322,003	558,662			63	28	-4
1961	1,068	304,672	305,740	397,023	222,418	619,441	925,181	398,091	527,090			1		
1966	1,447	279,642	281,089	466,880	207,375	674,255	955,344	468,327	487,017			51		
1971	457	233,335	233,792	490,173	202,280	692,453	926,240	l '	,	_	_	_	5	-11
1976	600	202,110	202,710	510,730	207,880	718,610	921,325	l '	,	_	<b>.</b>	~		
1981	6,908	180,255	187,163	556,258	224,892	781,150	968,313			_	l <del>-</del>	42	_	-1
1986	7,010	161,495 151,795	168,505	613,185 615,902	227,920 213,736	841,105	1,009,610	l '		-	l <del>-</del>	39 37		_
1991 1996	7,495 5,215	151,795	159,290 145,560	615,902	213,736	829,638 844,677	988,928 990,237	623,397 627,178	365,531 363,059	_		37	_	-6 -1
2001	4,945	118,440	123,385	624,091	231,457	855,548	978,933	l '	,	_	L	36	_	
2006	6,585	105,015	111,600	622,328	234,229	856,557	968,157	628,913	,	_	_	-	_	
2011	12,110	91,785	103,895	677,873	251,613	929,486	1,033,381	689,983	,	_	_	-	_	
2016	,0	,	22,230	2,3.0	,0	1=1, 100	1,098,352	_ ′	364,848		'-	33		

Source: Canada. Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of \$50 or more in the previous year.

Farm	versus No	n-farm ar	nd Censu	ıs Rural Po	pulation v	ersus Po	pulation in	Populatio	n Centre	s, Alberta	, 1851 - 20	)16		
	Total f	arm popula	tion	Total n	on-farm pop	ulation	To	otal population	n	Rural farm population as a percent of		Census rural population	Five-year p change in popula	n total
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total census rural population	that resides in population centres	as a percent of the total population	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		-
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1901							73,022	18,533	54,489			75		
1911							374,295	137,662	236,633			63	321	167
1921							588,454	222,904	365,550			62	31	27
1931	4,198	370,899	375,097	274,310	82,198	356,508	731,605	278,508	453,097	82	1	62	12	12
1941	3,271	380,693	383,964	303,315	108,890	412,205	796,169	306,586	489,583	78	1	61	5	4
1951	5,267	339,955	345,222	444,408	149,871	594,279	939,501	449,675	489,826	69	2	52	23	0
1956	4,990	327,201	332,191	630,834	160,091	790,925	1,123,116	635,824	487,292	67	2	43	41	-1
1961	1,991	285,823	287,814	841,220	202,910	1,044,130	1,331,944	843,211	488,733	58	1	37	33	0
1966	3,985	277,598	281,583	1,003,422	178,198	1,181,620	1,463,203	1,007,407	455,796	61	1	31	19	-7
1971	1,899	236,025	237,924	1,194,351	195,590	1,389,941	1,627,875	1,196,250	431,615	55	_ 1	27	19	
1976	1,390	217,915	219,305	1,377,780	240,955	1,618,735	1,838,035	1,379,170	458,870	47	1	25	15	6
1981	4,529	190,755	195,284	1,723,016	319,424	2,042,440	2,237,724	1,727,545	510,179	<u> </u>	2	23		
1986	5,720	178,115	183,835	1,872,040	309,955	2,181,995	2,365,830	1,877,760	488,070	<b>L</b>	<b>-</b>	21	9	_
1991	5,245	171,695	176,940	2,025,648			2,545,553	2,030,893	514,660	_	-	20		
1996	4,560	183,950		2,138,255	370,061	2,508,316	2,696,826	2,142,815	554,011	<u> </u>	<b>-</b>	21	6	8
2001	4,205	161,445	165,650	2,400,955	408,202	2,809,157	2,974,807	2,405,160	569,647	-	<b>-</b>	19	12	3
2006	7,505	147,590	155,095	2,692,346	442,909	3,135,255	3,290,350	2,699,851	590,499	<b>-</b>	-	-	12	4
2011	10,245	119,570	129,815	3,020,157	495,285	3,515,442	3,645,257	3,030,402	614,855		8	-	12 12	4
2016							4,067,175	3,399,372	667,803			16	J 12	9

Source: Canada. Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of \$50 or more in the previous year.

### Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, British Columbia, 1851 - 2016 Five-year percent Rural farm Percent of Census Total farm population Total non-farm population Total population change in total population farm rural population as a population population percent of that resides as a Population Population Population Population total census percent of in Census Census centres Census centres Census centres centres population rural the total rural Total Total Total rural (1,000+(1,000+(1 000+ (1.000 +rural areas ural areas population centres population areas areas inhabitants) inhabitants) inhabitants) inhabitants) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)(11) (12)=(1)+(2)=(4)+(5)=(3)+(6)=(1)+(4)(2)+(5)=((2)/(9))*100 =((1)/(3))*100 =((9)/(7))*100 55,000 55,000 100 1851 1861 51,524 100 51,524 -3 1871 2,270 32,977 91 -18 36,247 150 1881 49,459 9,070 40,389 82 11 1891 98,173 37,228 60,945 62 155 25 71 1901 178,657 90,179 88,478 50 23 1911 392,480 203,684 188,796 48 63 57 11 1921 524,582 247,562 277,020 53 23 100,244 102,367 30 1931 2,123 392,616 199,280 591,896 694,263 394,739 299,524 33 43 6 **"** 100,810 1941 1,636 102,446 441,758 273,657 715,415 817,861 443,394 374,467 27 46 13 39 109,919 1951 10,373 120,292 783,098 261,820 1,044,918 1,165,210 793,471 371,739 30 32 29 1956 17,330 95,338 112,668 1,009,137 276,659 1,285,796 1,398,464 1,026,467 371,997 26 15 27 0 77,540 15 1961 7,115 84,655 1,174,810 369,617 1,544,427 1,629,082 1,181,925 447,157 17 8 27 20 19 85,197 1966 6,246 91,443 1,404,247 377,984 1,782,231 1,873,674 1,410,493 463,181 18 25 17 73,520 1971 5,833 79,353 1,648,572 456,700 2,105,272 2,184,620 1,654,405 530,220 14 24 14 15 1976 6,780 67,885 74,665 1,890,305 501,635 2,391,940 2,466,610 1,897,085 569,520 12 9 23 7 13 59,655 1981 9,059 68,714 2,130,353 545,400 2,675,753 2,744,467 2,139,412 605,055 10 13 22 51,775 1986 8,480 60,255 2,276,525 546,590 2,823,115 2,883,370 2,285,005 598,365 9 14 21 -1 16 52,385 2,631,489 589,537 8 1991 8,650 61,035 3,221,026 3,282,061 2,640,139 641,922 20 16 1996 9,370 59,400 3,048,018 607,712 3,655,730 3,724,500 3,057,388 667,112 9 18 68.770 14 8 9 2001 9,995 51,375 61,370 3,299,858 546,510 3,846,368 3,907,738 3,309,853 597,885 16 15 -10 2006 10,720 50,040 60,760 3,500,580 552,147 4,052,727 4,113,487 3,511,300 602,187 8 18 15 2011 14,815 49,840 64,655 3,775,879 559,523 4,335,402 4,400,057 3,790,694 609.363 23 14 4,648,055 4,016,279 631,776 2016

Source: Canada. Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of \$50 or more in the previous year.

### Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Canada (excluding Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut), 1851 - 2016

	Total	farm popula	ation	Total no	on-farm pop	ulation	To	otal population	n	Rural farm population as a percent of	Percent of farm population	Census rural population	Five-year p change ii popula	n total
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total census rural population	that resides in population centres	as a percent of the total population	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1851							2,436,297	318,079	2,118,218			87		
1861							3,229,633	527,220	2,702,413			84	33	14
1871							3,689,257	722,343	2,966,914			80	19	5
1881							4,324,810	1,109,507	3,215,303			74	27	4
1891							4,833,239	1,537,098	3,296,141			68	19	1
1901							5,371,315	2,014,222	3,357,093			63	16	1
1911							7,206,643	3,272,947	3,933,696			55	31	9
1921							8,787,949	4,352,122	4,435,827			50	16	6
1931	65,718	3,223,422	3,289,140	5,504,980	1,568,713	7,073,693	10,362,833	5,570,698	4,792,135	67	2	46	14	4
1941	35,527	3,116,922	3,152,449	6,215,092	2,122,172	8,337,264	11,489,713	6,250,619	5,239,094	59	1	46	6	5
1951	84,254	2,827,660	2,911,914	8,538,681	2,533,734	11,072,415	13,984,329	8,622,935	5,361,394	53	3	38	19	1
1956			2,746,703				16,049,288			49	4	33	24	0
1961	55,615	2,072,720	2,128,335	12,630,806	3,441,480	16,072,286	18,200,621	12,686,421	5,514,200	38	3	30	18	3
1966	46,821	1,913,622	1,960,443	14,661,576	3,349,741	18,011,317	19,971,760	14,708,397	5,263,363	36	2	26	16	-5
1971	69,770	1,419,715	1,489,485	16,312,970	3,712,655	20,025,625	21,515,110	16,382,740	5,132,370	28	5	24	11	-2
1976			1,255,695	17,302,285			22,928,150			22	2	24	6	9
1981	,	1,039,840		18,357,331			24,274,287	18,399,128		18	4	24	6	5
1986	40,235	890,480		19,272,435			25,233,590			15	4	23	5	1
1991	34,905	830,990	865,895	20,834,475			27,211,410			13	4	23	8	7
1996	32,305	819,105	851,410				28,751,590			13	4	22 20	7 6	0
2001	31,380 41,540	695,750 642,715	727,125 684,255	23,829,468 25,254,066			29,914,315 31,511,587	23,860,848 25,295,606		11 10	6	20 20	6	-4 3
2011	65,215	585,180	650,395				33,369,423			9	10	19	7	1
2016		i-+i O	. 0	of Domilation A										

Source: Canada. Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of \$50 or more in the previous year.

Farm	versus No	n-farm an	d Censu	s Rural Po	pulation v	ersus Pop	ulation in	Population	Centres	, Yukon, 1	1901 to 20	16		
	Total	farm popula	ation	Total n	on-farm pop	ulation	To	otal population	n	Rural farm population as a percent of	Percent of farm population	Census rural population	Five-year p change ir popula	n total
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total	that resides in population centres	1 '	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1901							27,219	9,142	18,077			66		
1911							8,512	3,865	4,647			55	-29	-37
1921							4,157	1,306	2,851			69	-33	-19
1931							4,230	1,360	2,870			68	2	0
1941							4,914	1,797	3,117			63	16	4
1951							9,096	2,594	6,502			71	22	54
1956		40		2,570	9,580	12,150	12,190	2,570	9,620	0		79		48
1961		47		5,031	9,550	14,581	14,628	5,031	9,597	_ 0		66	96	_ 0
1966		62		6,828		14,320	14,382					53	36	
1971		55		11,215	7,120	18,335	18,390	_				39	64	
1976							21,835	_ ′	,			39	19	
1981							23,150	_ ′	,			36	_	
1986 1991							23,505 27,797	15,200 16,335				35 41	7	
1991							30,766		11,462 12,319			41	L	
2001							28,674	16,843				40	-9	-4
2006							30,372	18,122	,			40	<u> </u>	4
2011							33,897	20,562	,			39	13	<b>7</b> 9
2016							35,874	21,732				39		<b>7</b> 6

Source: Canada. Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

Farm v	ersus Non	-farm and	l Census	Rural Pop	ulation ve	ersus Popu	ılation in Po	pulation Ce	entres, Noi	thwest T	erritories	and Nun	avut, 1871	to 2016
	Total	farm popula	ation	Total n	on-farm pop	ulation	Т	otal population		Rural farm population as a percent of		rural population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total census rural population	that resides in population centres	1.	centres	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		•
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
				****	includes the	e population of	of what is now \$	Saskatchewan.	Alberta and t	l he Yukon **	*	J.		
1871						o population t	48,000	Sacriatorio iran	48,000			100		
1881							56,446		56,446			100		9
1891							98,967		98,967			100		38
			***	the populatio	n of what is i	now Saskatch	ewan, Alberta	and the Yukon	is shown sep	arately start	ing in 1901	***		
1901							20,129		20,129			100		-40
1911							6,507		6,507			100	ı	-34
1921							8,143		8,143			100	ı	13
1931							9,316		9,316			100	ı	7
1941							12,028		12,028			100		15
1951 1956 1961 1966 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001		12 18 30 25		4,545 8,933 11,534 16,830	14,756 14,060 17,174 17,955	22,993 28,708	16,004 19,313 22,998 28,738 34,805 42,610 45,740 52,235 57,649 64,402 64,105	21,165 21,985 24,210 21,157 27,395 30,520	14,768 14,060 17,204 17,980 21,445 23,755 28,025 36,492 37,007 33,585	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		83 76 61 60 52 50 52 54 63 57	67 97 29 46 26 4 10 -13 29	-5 22 5 19 11 18 30 1
2006 2011 2016				Population 195	2016		70,938 73,368 77,730	37,015 39,938 44,383	33,430			48 46 43	8	-1

Source: Canada. Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

⁽¹⁾ Care should be exercised in comparing the Northw est Territories 2006 Census population counts with counts from the 2001 Census. In 2001, the net undercount for the overall Northw est Territories population was estimated at 8.11%, substantially higher than the national level of 2.99%, and almost double its 1996 level. The increase in the overall population between 2001 and 2006 is likely overstated due to improvements in coverage of the Northw est Territories in 2006.

Farm	versus Nor	n-farm an	d Census	s Rural Poր	oulation v	ersus Pop	ulation in I	Population	Centres,	Northwe	st Territo	ries, 199	6 to 2016	
	Total farm population		Total n	on-farm pop	ulation	To	otal populatio	n	Rural farm population as a percent of	farm population	rural population	Five-year p change i popula	n total	
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total	that resides in population centres	as a percent of the total population	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
	, í	,	=(1)+(2)	` '		=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1996 2001 2006 2011 2016							37,360 41,464 41,462 41,786	24,216 24,561	16,901			42 42 41 36	11 1	-2

Source: Canada. Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1851 - 2016.

The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2016 refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Farm v	ersus Non-	-farm and	l Census	Rural Popu	lation ver	sus Popul	ation in Pop	ulation Cen	ntres, Nuna	avut, 2001	- 2016			
	Total fa	arm popula	tion	Total no	on-farm popu	ulation	Т	otal population		Rural farm population as a percent of		Census rural population	Five-year p change ir populat	total
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total census rural population	that resides in population centres	as a percent of the total population	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1996 2001 2006							26,745 29,474	,	,			68 57	47	<b>F</b> -8
. 2000					a significan	nt difference t	daries according to the calculate astant 2006 bo	ig to the given ed percent cha	census. Rec	classificatio lation in cer		tion from ce	nsus rural to d	ensus
2001 2006 2011							26,745 29,474 31,906	12,799	16,675			56 57 52	8 20	_
2016							35,944	17,600	18,344			51	14	11

Source: Canada. Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1851 - 2016.

The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2011 refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Farm	versus Non	-farm and	Census	Rural Pop	ulation ve	rsus Popu	ulation in Po	opulation C	Centres, C	Canada, 18	351 - 2016			
	Total fa	arm populat	ion	Total n	on-farm pop	ulation	То	tal populatior	n	Rural farm population as a percent of	Percent of farm population	Census rural population	Five-year p change i popula	n total
	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	Total	Total	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas	total census rural population	that resides in population centres	as a percent of the total population	Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants)	Census rural areas
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1851							2,436,297	318,079	2,118,218			87		
1861							3,229,633	527,220	2,702,413			84	33	14
1871							3,689,257	722,343	2,966,914			80	19	5
1881							4,324,810	1,109,507	3,215,303			74	27	4
1891							4,833,239	1,537,098	3,296,141			68	19	1
1901							5,371,315	2,014,222	3,357,093			63	16	1
1911							7,221,662	3,276,812	3,944,850			55	31	9
1921							8,800,249	4,353,428	4,446,821			51	16	6
1931							10,376,379	5,572,058	4,804,321			46	14	4
1941							11,506,655	6,252,416	5,254,239			46	6	5
1951							14,009,429	8,628,253	5,381,176			38	19	1
1956							16,080,791					33	24	
1961							18,238,247					30	19	
1966							20,014,880					26	16	
1971							21,568,305					24	11	
1976							22,992,595					24	6	
1981							24,343,177					24	6	
1986 1991							25,309,330					24 23	5 8	
1991							27,296,856 28,846,758					23	7	
2001							30,007,094					22		
2001							31,612,897					20		
2006								25,350,743				19	<b>-</b>	
2011								28,576,355				19	L .	4

2016 Source: Canada. Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1851 - 2016.

The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2016 refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

### **Charts:**

## Population in:

- Census rural areas
- Population centres (with 1,000+ inhabitants)

## by province, 1851 to 2016

Ray D. Bollman RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

### References:

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2001) "Definitions of Rural." **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 3, No. 3 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. no. 21-006-XIE) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng).

### For provincial detail, see:

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2002) **Definitions of Rural** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 61, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (<a href="http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/28031/1/wp020061.pdf">http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/28031/1/wp020061.pdf</a>).

Bollman, Ray D. and Heather A. Clemenson (2008)

Structure and Change in Canada's Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 90, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2008/statcan/21-601-m/21-601-m2008090-eng.pdf).

### Note:

Census rural areas are all areas outside <u>population centres</u> of 1,000 or more.

Rural and Small Town areas are towns and municipalities outside "Larger Urban Centres" of 10,000 or more (i.e., outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) (100,000+ population) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs) (10,000-99,999 population)).

The geographic units for classifying or delineating census rural areas are smaller than the geographic units that are the building blocks for delineating "Rural and Small Town" areas.

Specifically, the geographic unit used to classifying census rural areas (and the corresponding population centres) is the dissemination block

Dissemination blocks are smaller units than the geographic units used to delineate "Rural and Small Town areas" and the corresponding "Larger Urban Centres" (specifically, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs)).

The geographic unit used to delineate "Rural and Small Town" and "Larger Urban Centres" is the <u>census subdivision</u> (CSD) (i.e. incorporated municipality).

Within many census subdivisions, we will find both census rural residents *and* residents of population centres (of 1,000+ residents).

For example, in 2006, there were 6 million census rural residents and 6 million "Rural and Small Town" residents (see on next slide). However, among the 6 million census rural residents, 2 million (1/3) resided within "Larger Urban Centres" (i.e. as part of a CMA or CA) (i.e. not within a "Rural and Small Town" area).

This is important when one is comparing the growth trends for the census rural population and the growth trends for the "Rural and Small Town" population. For example, the overall census rural population may be growing due to the growth in population in census rural areas within "Larger Urban Centres" whereas the overall "Rural and Small Town" population may be declining

## Population of Canada by type of labour market (larger urban centre vs rural and small town areas) and by type of community or settlement, 2006

	Type of co	ommunity or	settlement
Type of labour market	Population centres (1,000 or more)	Census rural (under 1,000)	All types of communities or settlements
	Po	pulation (mil	lion)
<b>Larger Urban Centres</b> (Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000+ and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000+. Both include neighbouring municipalities where 50+% of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA)	23	2	26
Rural and Small Town areas (outside Census Metropolitan Areas and outside Census Agglomerations)	2	4	6
All types of labour markets	25	6	32

Source: Statistics Canada. (2008) **Profile for the Statistical Area Classification, 2006 Census of Population** (Ottaw a: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 94-581-X2006011) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel/olc-cel/lang=eng&catno=94-581-X2006011)

### **Charts:**

Population levels and trend in census rural areas and population centres (with 1,000+ inhabitants), by province, 1851 to 2016

For Canada, we show a selection of charts.

For each province, we show:

- a. The trend line for the population in population centres (formerly, census urban areas) and in census urban areas;
- b. The five-year percent change in each population group; and
- c. Within census rural areas, the trend line for the rural farm population and the rural non-farm population (the data for 2016 will not be available until 2018).

### **Charts:**

Population levels and trend in census rural areas and population centres (with 1,000+ inhabitants), by province, 1851 to 2016

For Canada, we show a selection of charts.

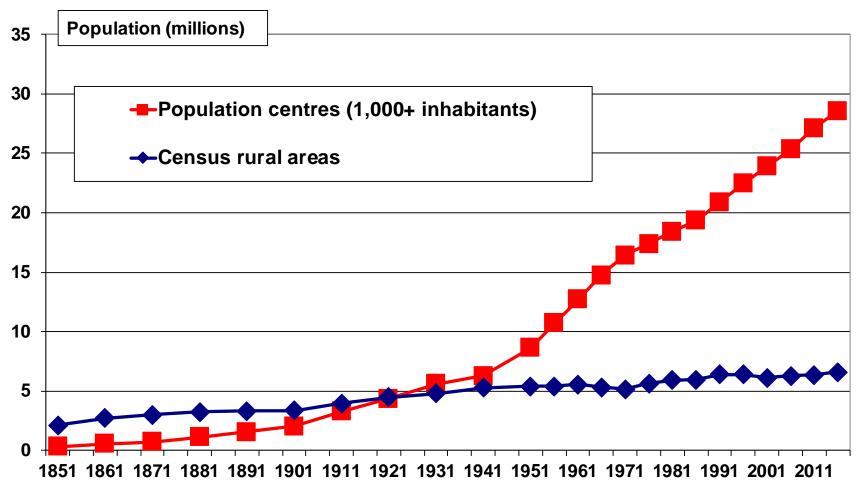
For each province, we show:

- a. The trend line for the population in population centres (formerly, census urban areas) and in census urban areas;
- b. The five-year percent change in each population group; and
- c. Within census rural areas, the trend line for the rural farm population and the rural non-farm population (the data for 2016 will not be available until 2018).

Distribution of census rural p	oopulation by pro	vince, 2016	}		
	Year when census rural population became a minority	Total population in 2016	Census rural population in 2016	Percent of population that was census rural in 2016	Provincial census rural population as a percent of Canada's census rural population in 2016
Newfoundland and Labrador	1961	519,718	217,988	42	3.3
Prince Edward Island	still a majority	142,907	78,498	55	1.2
Nova Scotia	1951	923,598	393,629	43	6.0
New Brunswick	1966 to 1981 & 2006 to 2011	747,101	380,919	51	5.8
Quebec	1911	8,164,361	1,591,306	19	24.2
Ontario	1911	13,448,494	1,857,981	14	28.3
Manitoba	1951	1,278,365	343,136	27	5.2
Saskatchewan	1971	1,098,352	364,848	33	5.5
Alberta	1956	4,067,175	667,803	16	10.2
British Columbia	1931	4,648,055	631,776	14	9.6
Yukon	1971	35,874	14,142	39	0.2
Northwest Territories	2006	41,786	15,003	36	0.2
Nunavut	still a majority	35,944	18,344	51	0.3
Canada	1931	35,151,730	6,575,373	19	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2016.

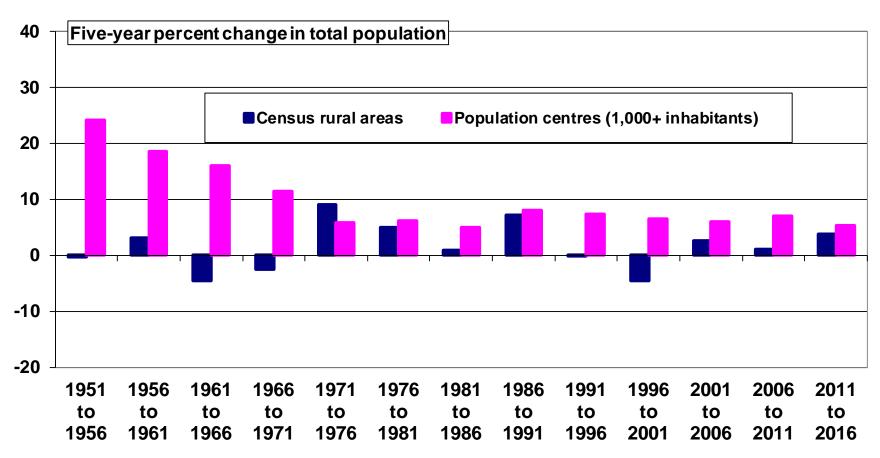
### Rural population in Canada became a minority after 1921



Note: Data are tabulated in the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

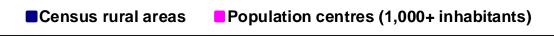
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1851 to 2016.

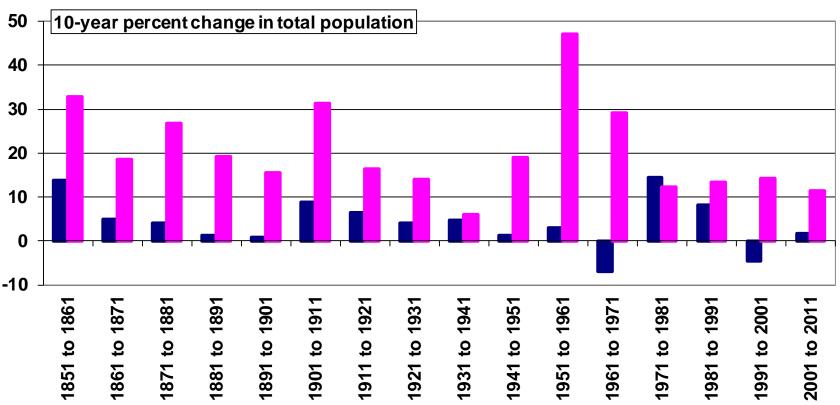
# Canada's census rural population grew in the 1950s, 1970s, 1980s and 2001 to 2016



Note: Data are tabulated in the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census. Thus, the reported change is due to population growth or decline plus the net impact of the re-classification of population between population centres and census rural aeras. Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 to 2016.

# The census rural population has grown in all but 2 decades since 1851, Canada

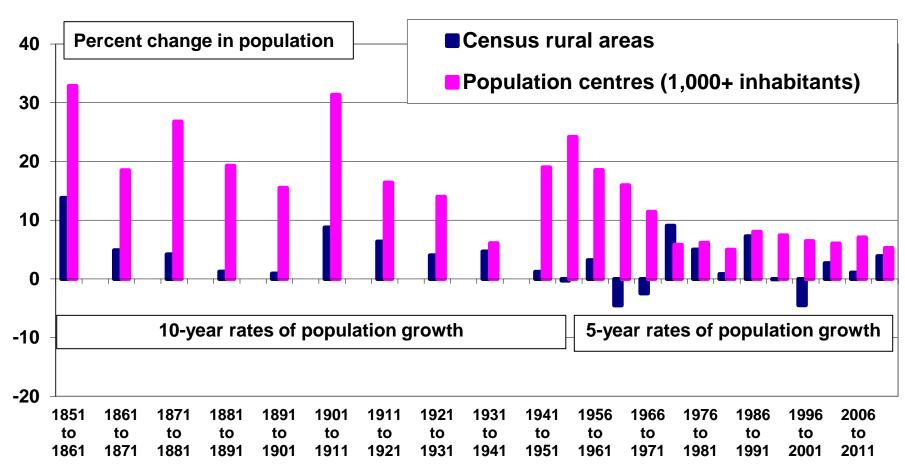




Note: Data are tabulated in the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census. Thus, the reported change is due to population growth or decline plus the net impact of the re-classification of population between population centres and census rural areas.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 to 2011.

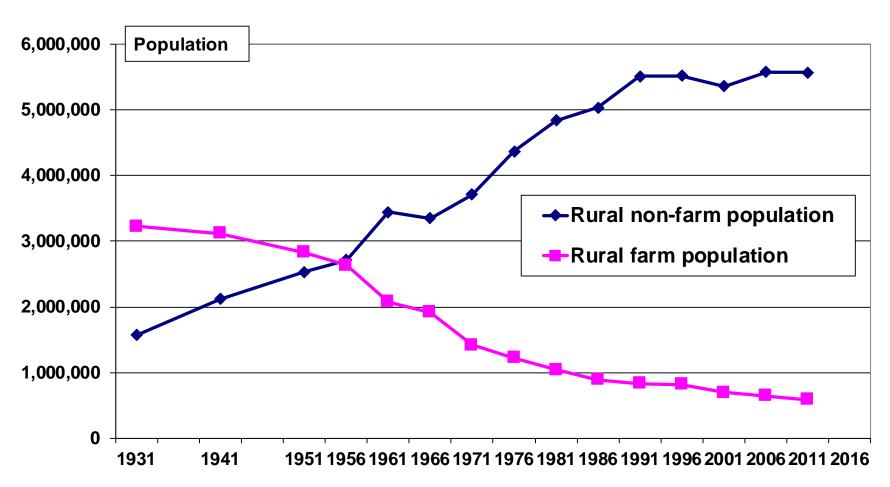
# The census rural population grew in the 1950s, 1970s, 1980s and 2001 to 2016



Note: Data are tabulated in the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census. Thus, the reported change is due to population growth or decline plus the net impact of the re-classification of population between population centres and census rural areas.

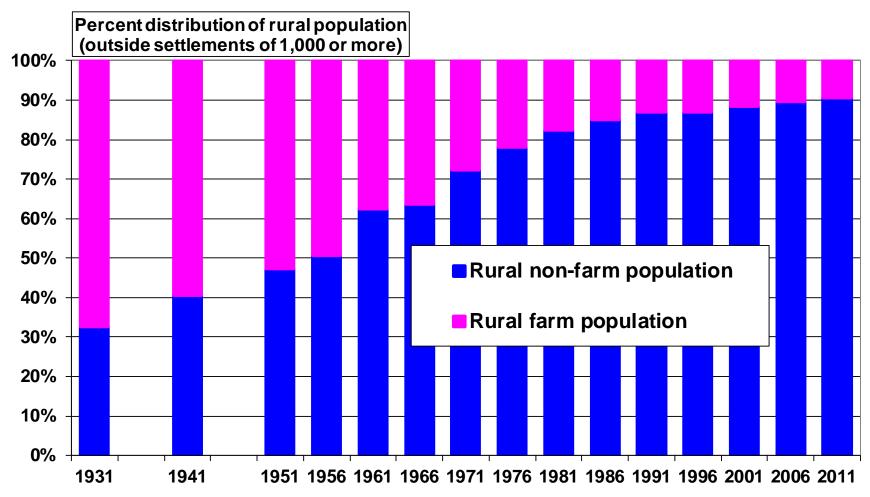
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 to 2016.

# Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Canada in 1956



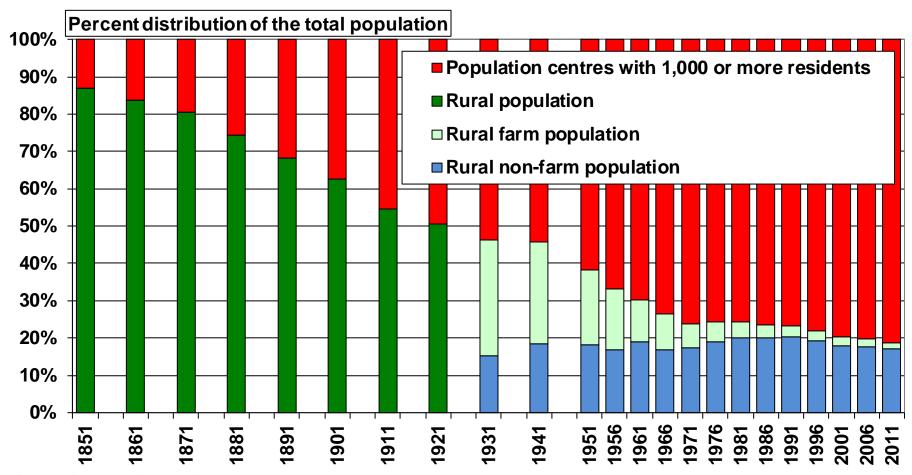
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

## In 1931, 2/3 of rural Canadians lived on a census-farm; in 2011, 10 percent lived on a census-farm



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

## Canada's rural non-farm population has maintainted a relatively consistent share of Canada's population in the Post-WWII period



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 to 2016.

The "farm" population refers to all members of a household with a census-farm operator present.

### **Charts:**

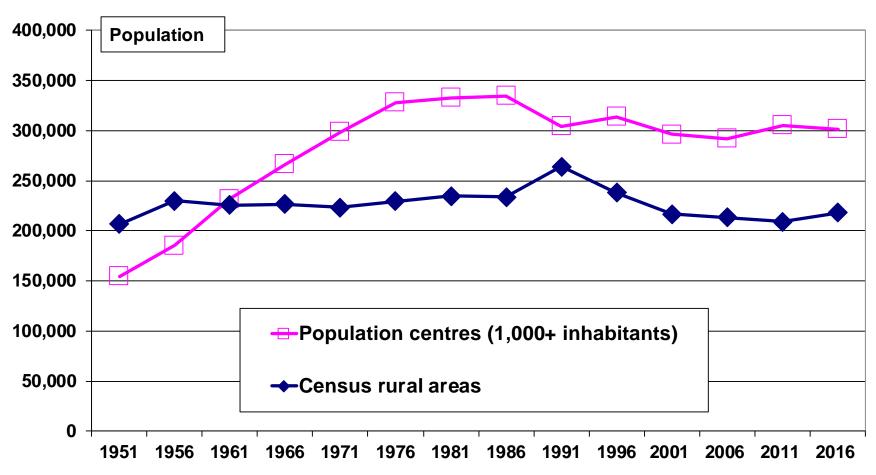
# Population levels and trend in census rural areas and population centres (with 1,000+ inhabitants), by province, 1851 to 2016

For Canada, we show a selection of charts.

## For each province, we show:

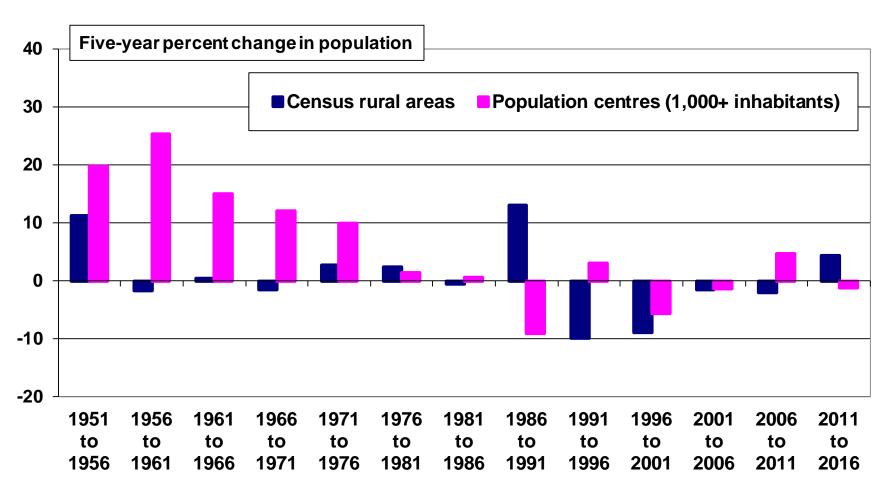
- a. The trend line for the population in population centres (formerly, census urban areas) and in census urban areas;
- b. The five-year percent change in each population group; and
- c. Within census rural areas, the trend line for the rural farm population and the rural non-farm population (the data for 2016 will not be available until 2018).

## Population trends: Rural minority in Newfoundland in 1966



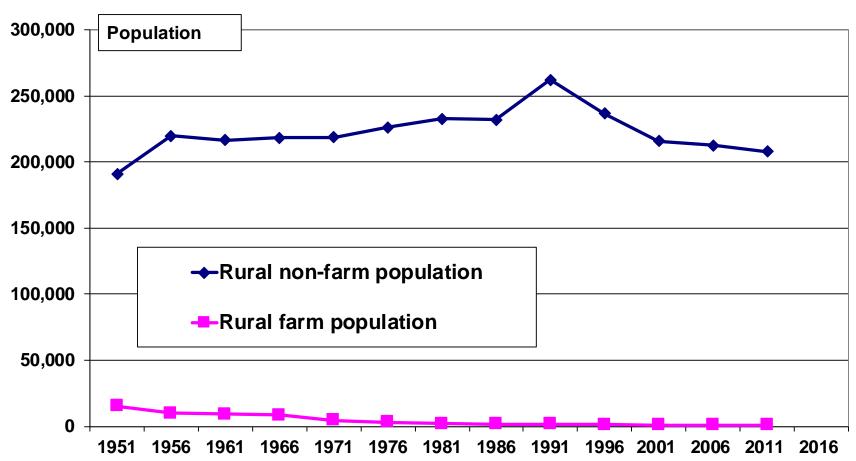
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 - 2016.

# Rural population increase in 2016: Newfoundland and Labrador



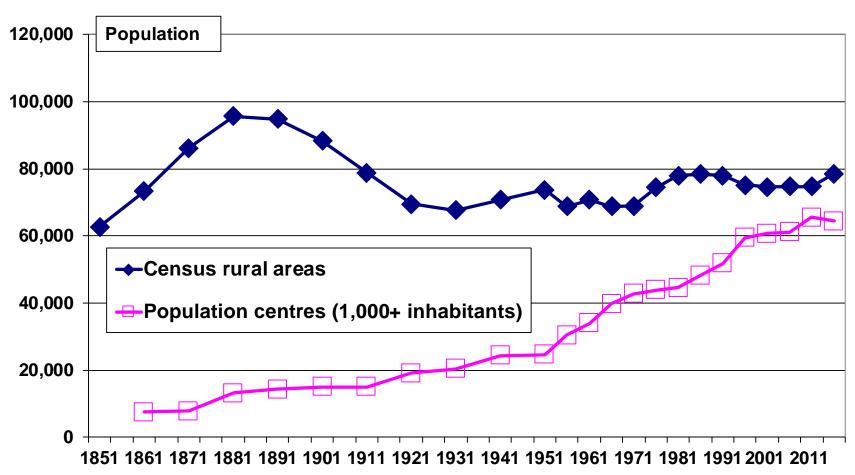
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 - 2016.

## Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Newfoundland since 1951



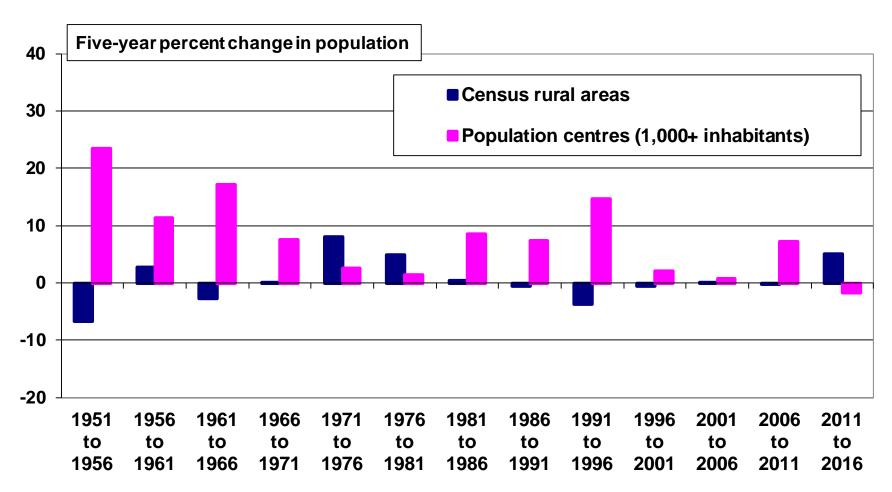
Note: Rural refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants. Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

## Population trends: Rural majority in Prince Edward Island



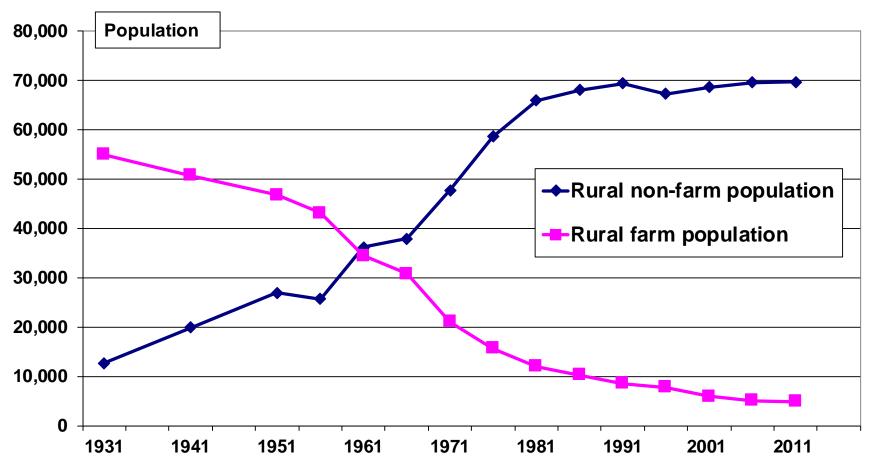
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2016.

# Growth in census rural population in 2016: Prince Edward Island



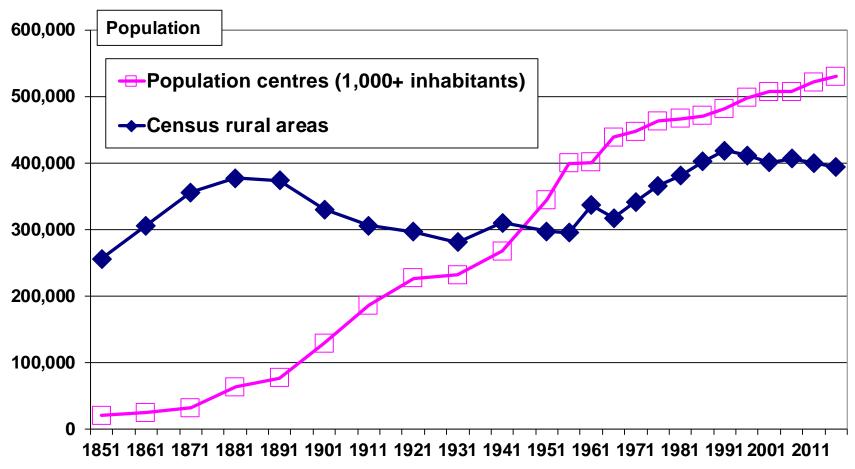
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 - 2016.

## Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Prince Edward Island since 1966



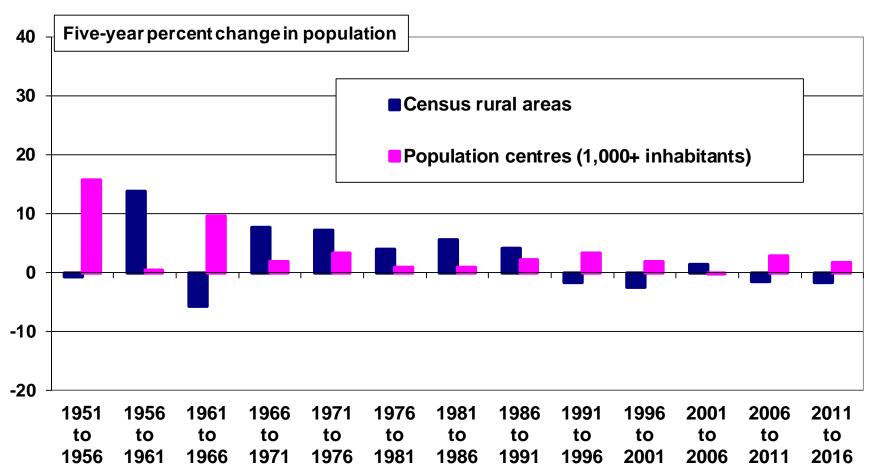
Note" "Rural" refers to the residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants. Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

## Population trends: Rural minority in Nova Scotia in 1951



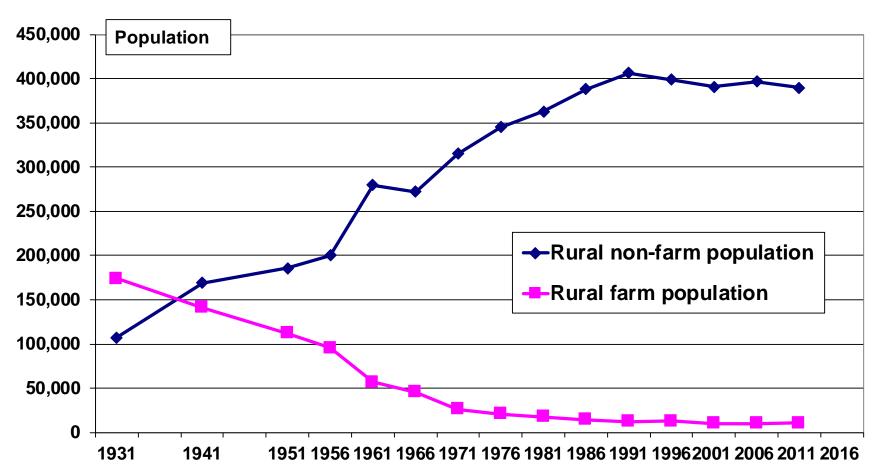
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2016.

# Small changes in census rural population since 1991: Nova Scotia



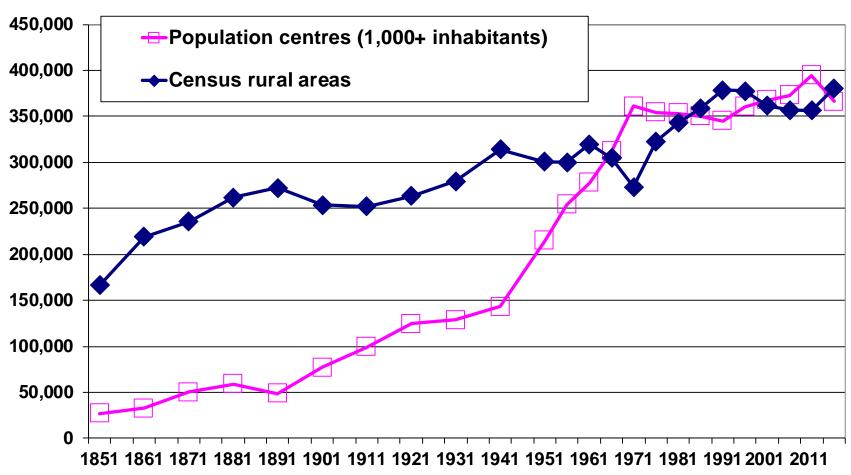
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 - 2016..

## Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Nova Scotia since 1941



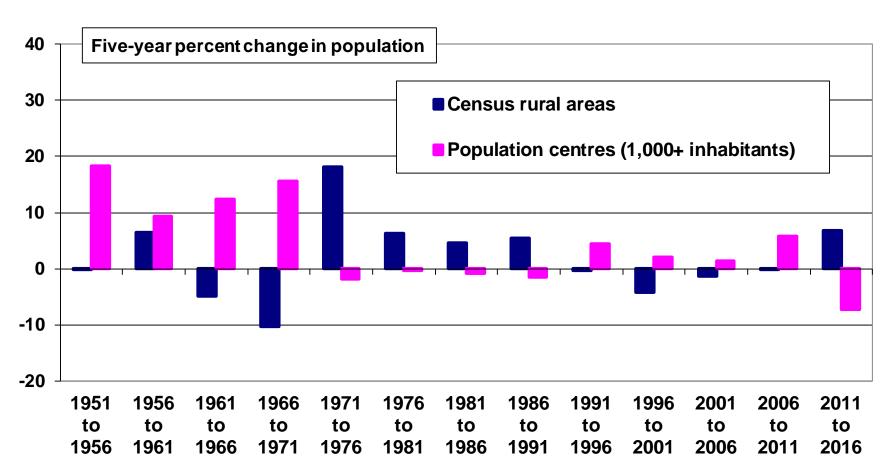
Note: "Rural" refers to residents ouitside population centes of 1,000 or more inhabitants. Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

## **Population trends:** Rural minority in New Brunswick, 1966 to 1981 and 2001 - 2011



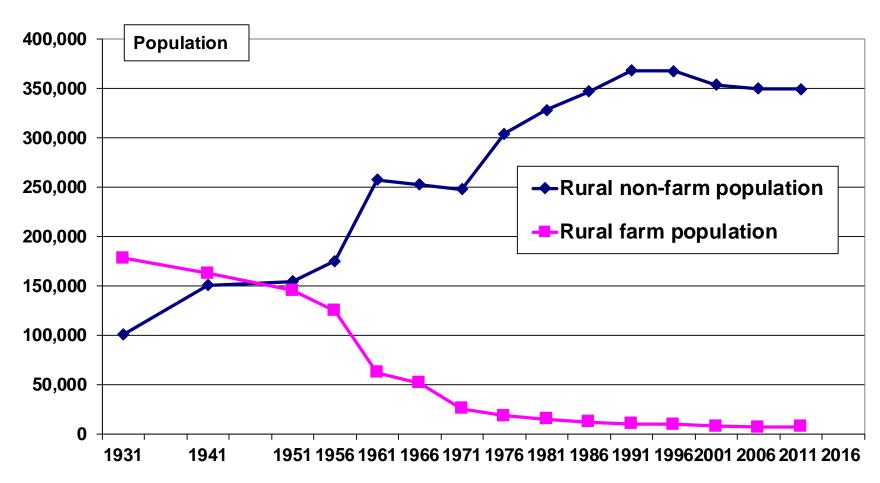
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2016.

## Increase in census rural population in 2016: New Brunswick



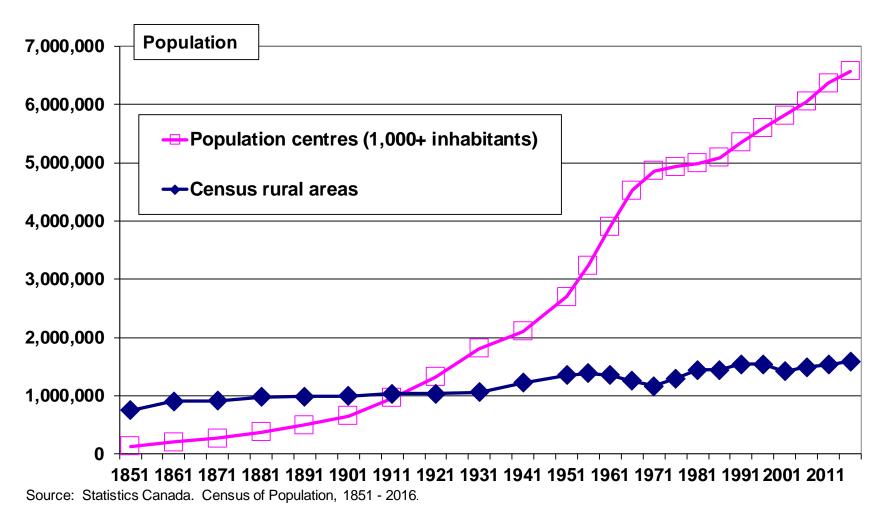
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 - 2016.

## Rural population: Farmer minority in rural New Brunswick since 1951

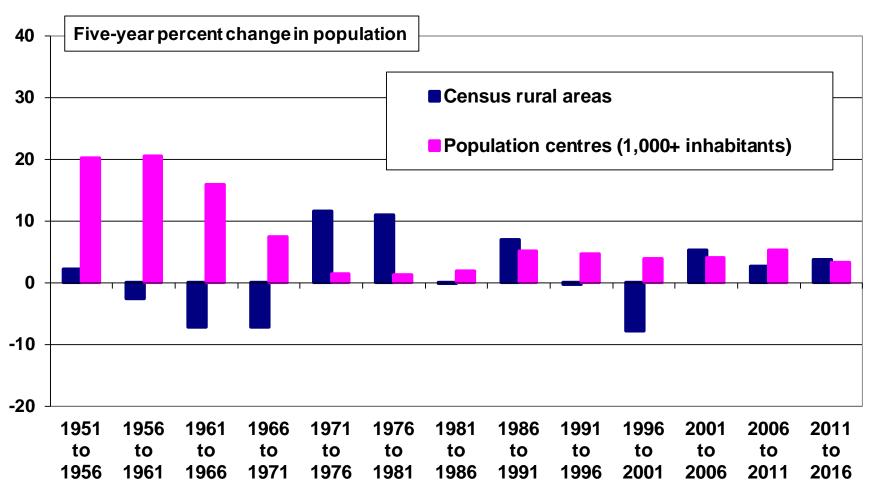


Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants. Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

## Population trends: Rural minority in Quebec in 1921

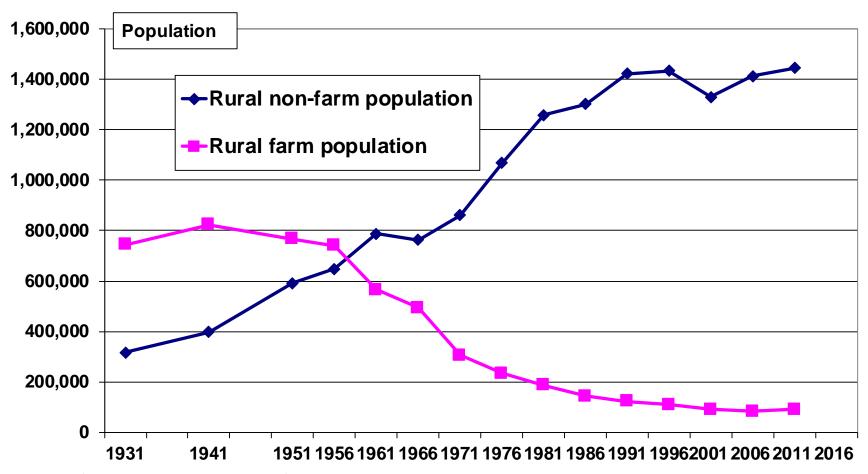


## Growth in census rural population since 2001: Quebec



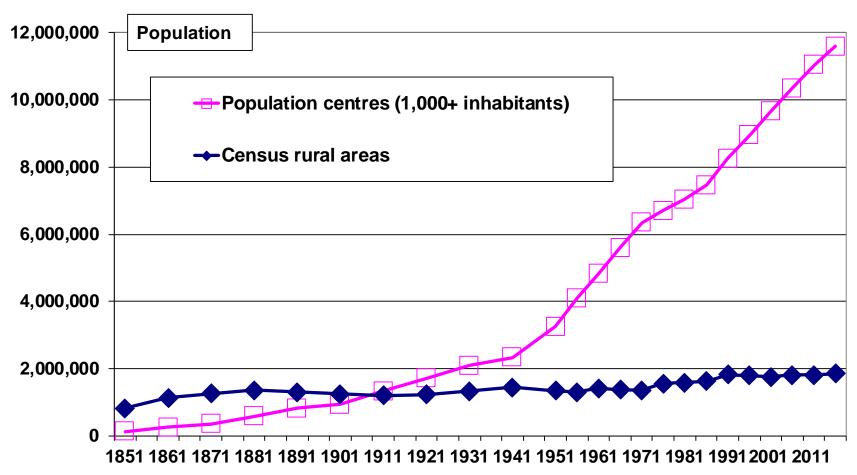
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 - 2016.

## Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Québec since 1961

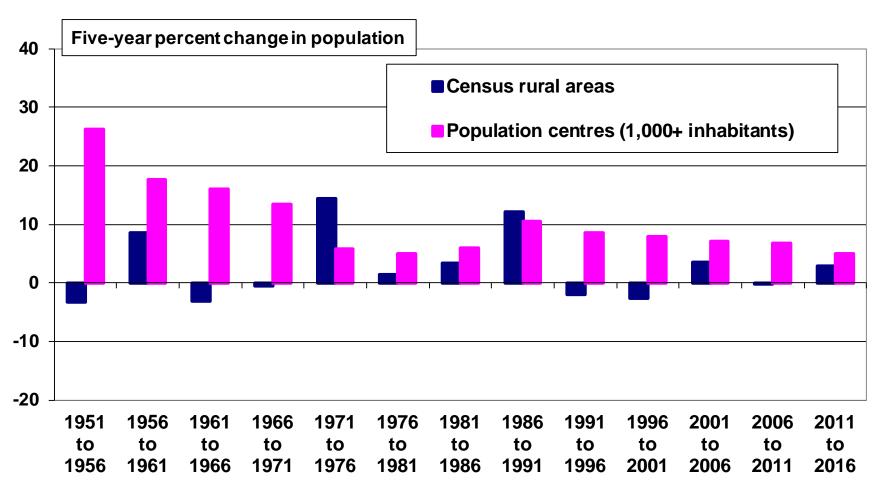


Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants. Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

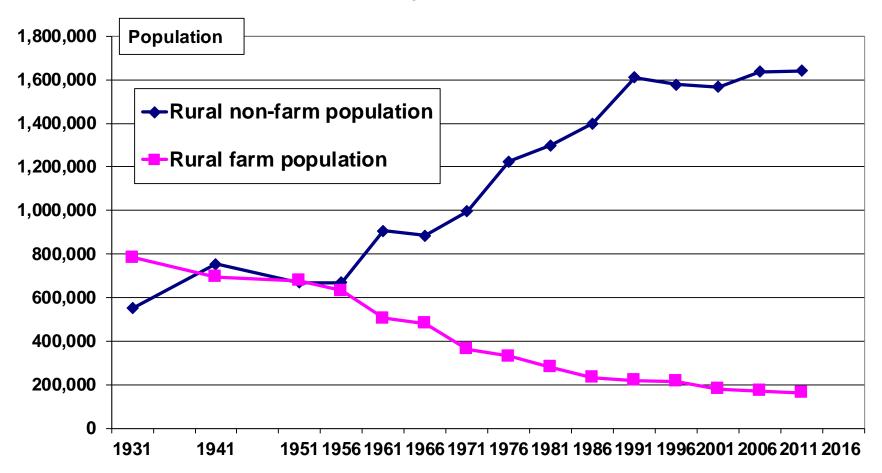
### Population trends: Rural minority in Ontario in 1911



## Small change in census rural population since 1991: Ontario

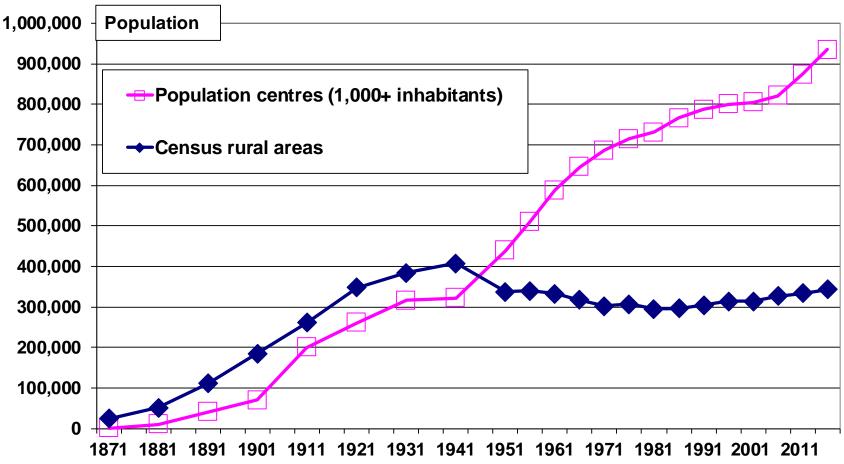


## Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Ontario since 1956

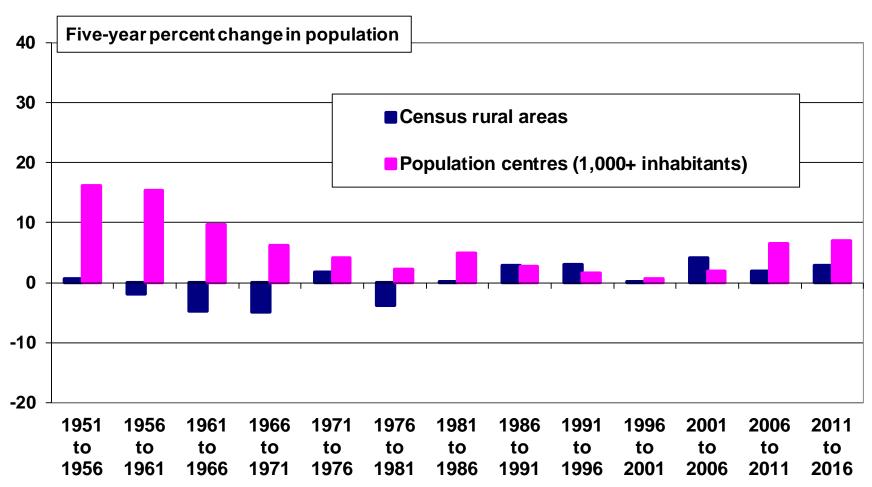


Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more. Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

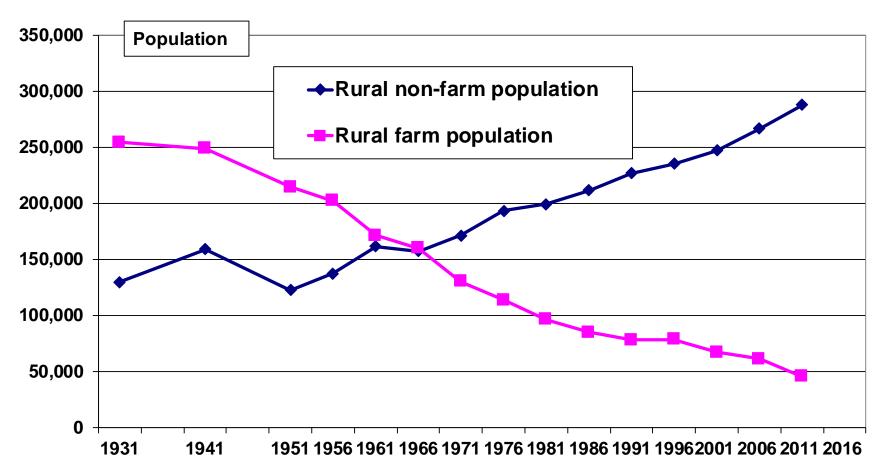
### Population trends: Rural minority in Manitoba in 1951



### Growth in census rural population since 1981: Manitoba

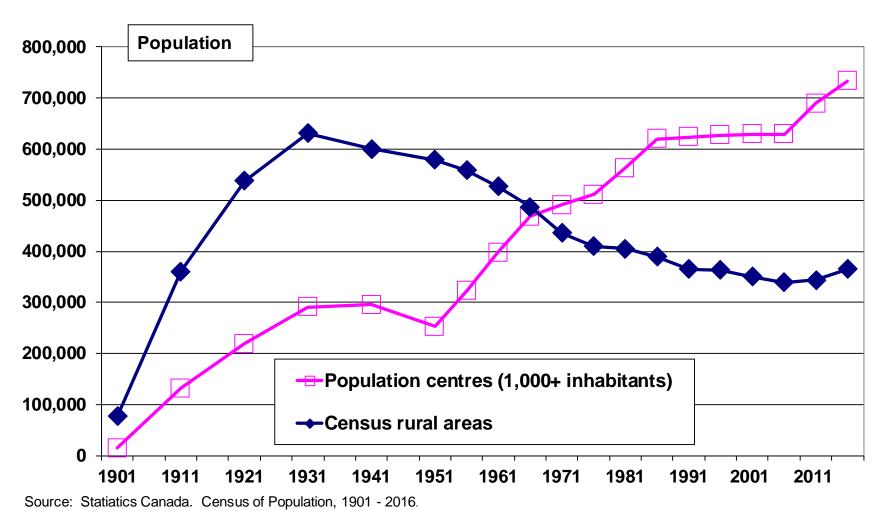


## Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Manitoba since 1971

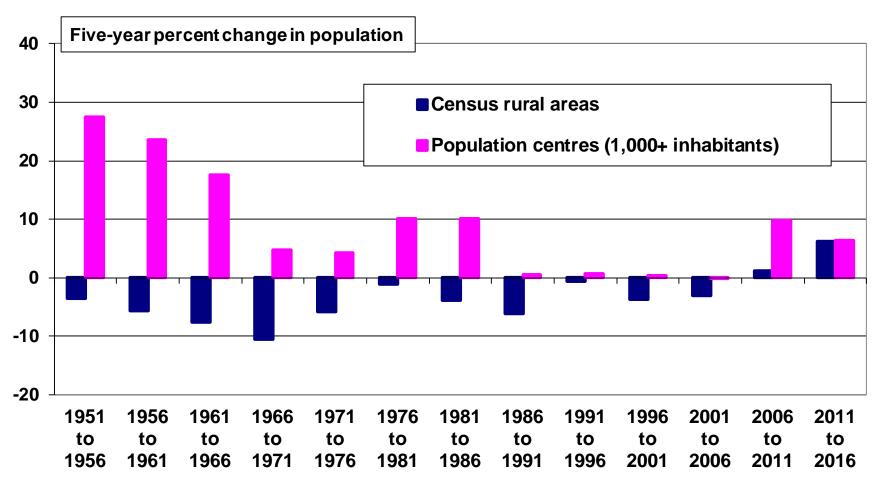


Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants. Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

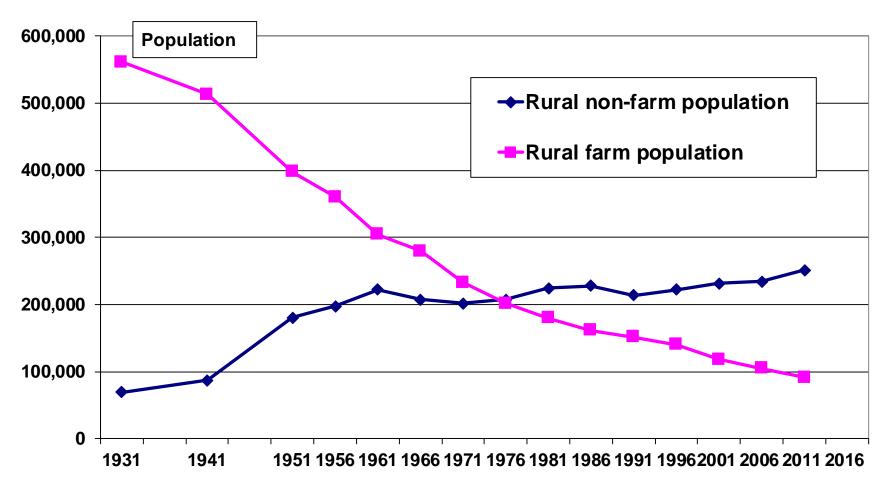
## Population trends: Rural minority in Saskatchewan in 1971



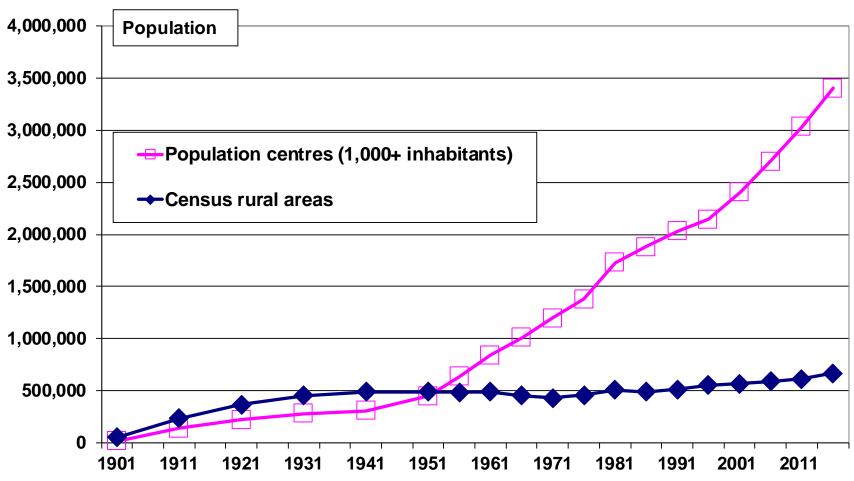
# Growth in census rural population in last two census periods: Saskatchewan



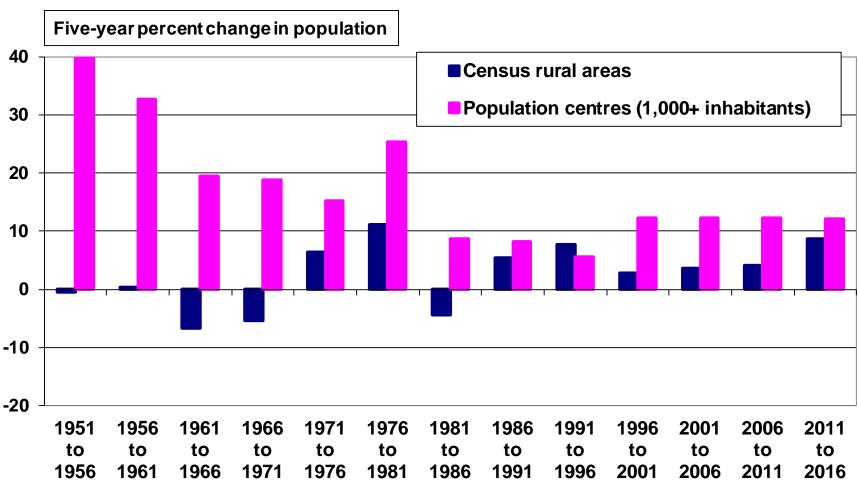
## Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Saskatchewan in 1981



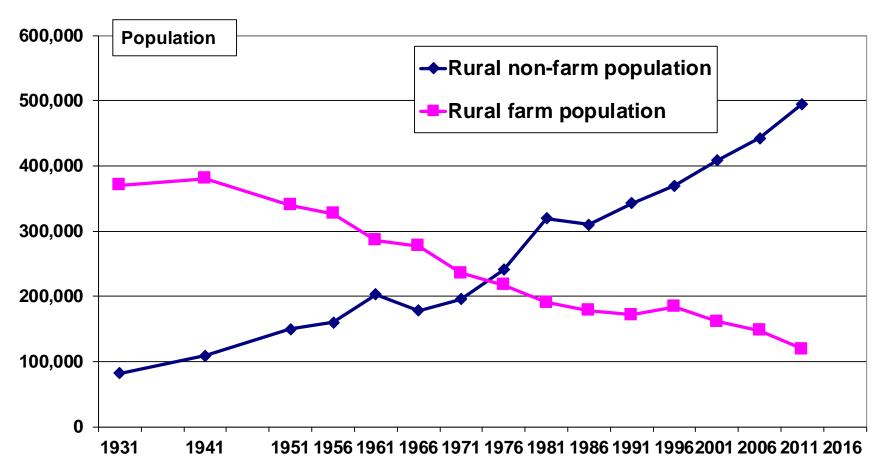
### Population trends: Rural minority in Alberta in 1956



## Growth in census rural population since 1986: Alberta

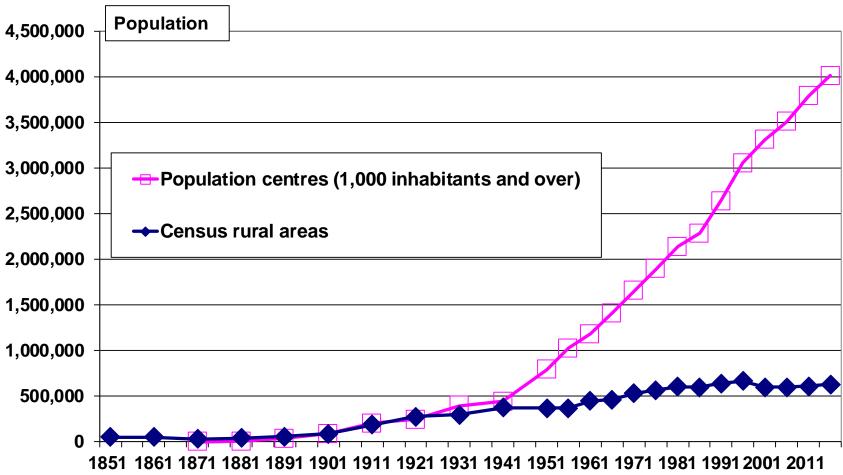


## Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Alberta since 1976

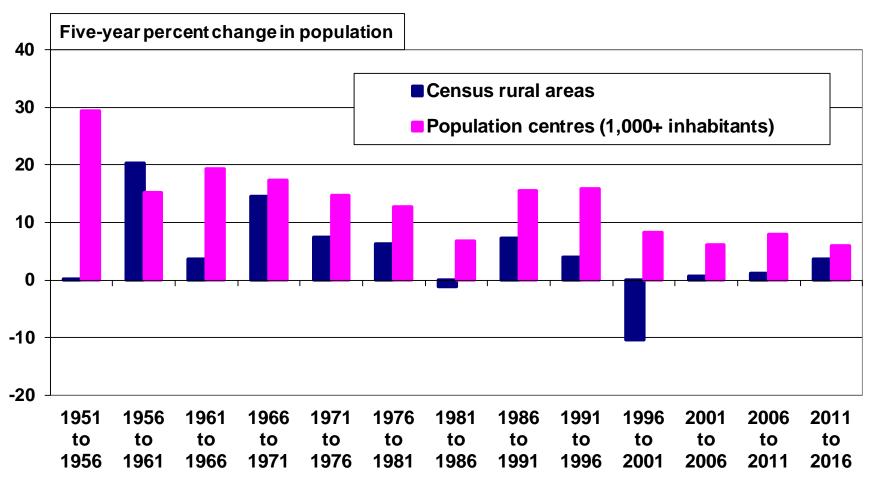


Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants. Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

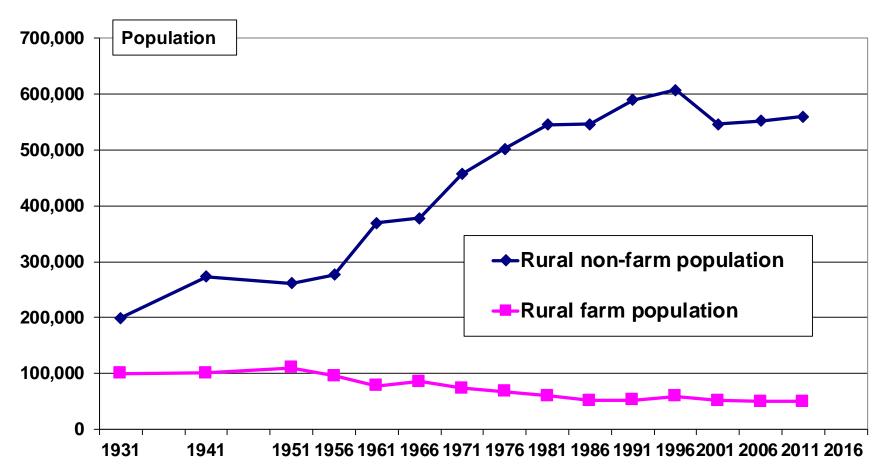
#### Population trends: Rural minority in British Columbia in 1931



# Growth in census rural population (except in two periods: 1981-1986 and 1996-2001): British Columbia



### Rural population: Farmer minority in rural British Columbia since 1931



Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more. Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

